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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 210 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Opposition Walk-Out In Assembly

Bhulabhai Desai's Protest To Chair

Official "Subterfuge" Robs Congress Victory In Adjournment Motion

SIMLA: September 2.

During the debate on the adjournment motion moved by Mr. Avanashilingam Chetty, 54 members of the Assembly walked out as a pretest against the President allowing the Finance Member to speak after the Commerce Member had taken seat at 5-45 p.m.

The Congress Party had called for closure, at least, four times.

The Commerce Member began to speak at 5-30 p.m.

Grigg's New Tactics

At 5-45 p.m., after the Commerce Member had replied to the adjournment motion, the President did not accept the closure, upon which the Opposition, led by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who described this as "subterfuge," walked out in protest shouting "shame, shame."

The President agreed that the Government Member should have taken an earlier opportunity to speak, but, as he did not do so, he must allow him time to speak, as his Department was concerned in the matter.

This resulted in the two hours' time limit being exceeded, and the motion was talked out instead of any vote being recorded on it.

Opposition Would Have Won

Only 4 Members of the Opposition remained seated after the walk-out. They were: Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury, Mr. Umar Ali Shah, Mr. Sattar Seth and Khan Sahib Nawabali. They were to vote for the censure motion.

In all, the Opposition would have rallied 58 votes in favour of Mr. Chettiar's motion. The total attendance was 113, but Messrs. Bajoria and Kabiruddin, among those present in the morning, were not found in their seats, when the adjournment motion was being discussed.

GRIGG STILL AT IT

Unprovoked Attack On Congress

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Few people expected when Sir M. Zafrullah was replying to the adjournment debate this evening that, within a few seconds after his speech the whole atmosphere of the House would so dramatically change and a veritable storm would follow. When it was barely 15 minutes to six Sir James Grigg got up to speak after the Commerce Member's reply to the debate.

SURPRISE FOR HOUSE

To the surprise of the House, the President signified his assent—and even the pointed warning of the Congress leader, Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai who protested against it as purely a subterfuge to have the motion talked out went unheeded. There was immediately uproar in the House and as protest the whole Congress Party followed by the Nationalists and some others walked out of the Chamber with loud shouts of "shame, shame." I may add that from 5-20 there was demand from the Congress Party for the closure of the debate. Even more extraordinary than the Finance Member's action in rising at 5-45 to speak was the manner and the content of his speech which, apart from the question of relevancy was totally an unprovoked attack on the Congress Party and its motives. It was all the more surprising as no member of the Congress Party was present in the Chamber.

ATTACK ON CONGRESS

Sir James Grigg repeated the old insinuation that the Congress was acting for "Big Business" and asked whether these higher tariffs were intended to preserve profits for "Big Business." Was it to provide the Congress Party with sinews of war? Was it an indication that they had no real affinity with the toiling poor and stood for the rich? These were some of the questions which he hurled at the Congress—not sparing even Pt. Jawaharlal and others. Charging the Congress with trying to have both ways—trying to be friends of the poor and protectors of the rich—he said, that, if Congress leaders wanted to side the industrialists, they could not long bamboozle the poor. It was nearly six o'clock when the President reminded the speaker that the attack on the Congress Party was out of place in the debate, but as the clock struck 6, the motion was automatically talked out.

INEXPLICABLE OUTBURST.

"It is nothing short of an outrage on Parliamentary conventions." This was the opinion expressed to me by a prominent member of the Congress Party.

To many, Sir James Grigg's sudden outburst seemed to be inexplicable.

The tone of the debate to-day was practically restrained and dignified. Pt. G. V. Pant, who was the principal speaker from the Opposition, was, as he was entitled to be, relentless in exposing the weak spots of the Government's procedure, but there was nothing in his speech which could be regarded as exceeding the parliamentary limits. It was, however, Sir James, who gave a racial turn to the debate by charging Pt. Pant with "consuming hatred."

It is fortunate that Sir M. Zafarullah did not lose his composure and spoke with becoming restraint. But the Finance Member's impulsiveness changed the whole atmosphere of the House and threw the Chamber into uproar. It has created a most difficult situation which has few parallels in the Assembly history.

Nearly 60 members walked out of the Chamber to-day. To everybody's amusement Major Nawazkhan left his seat behind the Official Benches and walking up to the Front Opposition Bench, sat in Mr. Asaf Ali's place.

It is expected that Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai will issue a detailed statement of facts to-morrow.

Grigg Plays Saviour To The Last

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Assembly, has issued the following regarding to-day's walk-out:—

"We were perfectly certain of carrying the adjournment motion to-day by a majority of four, and that is why, we did not put up more than two speakers from our party, and out of the other two parties who were supporting our motion, only one member from the Congress

(Continued on page 7).

NO LASTING PEACE UNDER IMPERIALISM

Indian Leaders' Greetings To Brussels Congress

ATTACK ON CULTURE

Chauvinism In Excelsis In India

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The following Manifesto has been issued over the signatures of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir P. C. Ray and Messrs. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, celebrated novelist of Bengal, Pramatha Chaudhri, Ramananda Chatterjee, Nandalal Basu, Naresh Chandra Sen Gupta, as representatives of the cultural life of Bengal, protesting against the Government ban on books and periodicals, and against the present menace of war.

The manifesto has been sent to the World Peace Congress, convened by M. Romain Rolland, which meets at Brussels on September 3, and to the headquarters of the Congress at Paris for the defence of culture. The Indian Progressive Writers' Association has taken the initiative in organising this protest.

PROTEST AGAINST REACTION

"Recent events at home and abroad have been so dismal and disconcerting that we, as representatives of the writers and artists of India and of all who care for the life of the mind, feel it incumbent upon us to register our protest against the insane reaction and chauvinism that plays to-day with the fate of civilisation and threatens to destroy the culture that we hold so dear. Our silence at this juncture would be an unpardonable complacency, it would be a betrayal of the duty which we owe to society.

"The tremendous deprivation of civil liberties in India is by no means a merely political disaster; it implies, we feel, a scarcely disguised attack on culture and on efforts at its propagation among our peoples. To our minds, the often proscription of books, those on the theory and practice of socialism being particularly suspect, is nothing short of a scandal.

"We frequently hear with chagrin of stoppages of books and pamphlets and periodicals from abroad under the notorious Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, which has been used on occasions to prevent the entry even of such books as Sidney and Beatrice Webb's "Soviet Communism" in spite of the great reputation of the authors as sociological investigators of the highest rank.

"Nearer home, we may mention the ban, which only the obscurantism of the Government can explain, on the English translation of Rabindra Nath Tagore's "Letters from Russia." The recent fincident in Bombay when Low's "Russian Sketch Book" was confiscated, is an amusing but significant example of the censorship.

ATTACK ON FREE & VIRILE PRESS.

"A list of publications proscribed or merely stopped by the fiat of the Customs authorities, would be a formidable indictment of Governmental methods in this country. There is, besides, the continuous attack on the development of a free and virile press: in recent years, 348 newspapers have, according to the estimate of the Congress Working Committee, been suppressed and their deposits forfeited. It is time every one realised the extremely precarious nature of the intellectual liberty we are supposed to enjoy.

"To all those who care for culture, the situation abroad is even darker than it is at home. The spectre of war whose sequel can only be barbarism, is haunting the world. Fascist dictatorships have unmasked their bellicosity, offering arms for bread and the lure of empire-building for cultural opportunities. The methods used by Italy to overwhelm Abyssinia, on whose defenceless people death swooped down from Italian aeroplanes, have given a rude shock to those who still cherish their faith in reason and civilisation. The rivalries and conflicts of great imperialist powers, the studied exploitation of crude nationalist impulses, the feverish growth of armaments whose manufacturers seem to have neither country nor morality, are alarming prognostications of a really desperate situation. We take this opportunity of affirming on behalf of ourselves and of our people that in common with the masses of every other land, we detest and abjure war in which we can have no possible interest we declare, in particular, our unrelenting opposition to India's participation in any imperialist war, for we know the next war will mean the death of civilisation.

STAND FOR CULTURE.

"We stand for the preservation of culture wherever it is in danger, be it in the Soviet Union or in Nazi Germany, and we shall fight with all our power in the defence of our great heritage."—United Press.

MAHATMA'S BLESSINGS

Full Sympathy With Peace Efforts

Mahadev Desai wires from Wardhaganj under date 2nd September:—

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following message to Mrs. Naidu for World Peace Congress celebrations:—

"No Indian can help sympathising with peace effort going on in Western countries".—A. P. I.

WORLD PEACE DAY

Bombay Observance On Sunday

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Member of the International Committee of World Peace, says that while on September 4, the World Peace Conference will be held at Brussels, in India September 6 (Sunday) has been fixed for the observance of the All-India Day for commemoration.

She adds: "I trust that we shall recognise the far-reaching significance and solemnity of the occasion and bear both personal and national testimony of our loyalty to our own immortal ideals of peace."

PT. JAWAHARLAL SPEAKS

India's Freedom Essential To Peace

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, has sent the following message of greetings to the World Peace Congress to be held at Brussels between September 3 and 6, 1936:—

"While we desire peace and try to check forces making for war, we feel that real peace can only come, when the causes of war are removed. The Peace Congress, therefore, must try to discover these causes of war and seek to remedy them. Otherwise, all its efforts will be largely wasted.

IMPERIALISM MUST GO.

We need not touch upon those causes which make for war in the world and which are at present agitating Europe, for you are acquainted with them. But I should like to emphasise that peace in colonial countries can only be established with the removal of Imperialist domination. Peace cannot be made an excuse for the continuation of that domination, for Imperialism is itself the negation of peace.

Therefore for us in India, as well as for other countries situated like us, the first step must be political freedom to be followed, I hope, by social freedom. Thus we shall be able to build up, in our country in common with the rest of the world, an enduring foundation for peace, freedom and human progress.

NEW FETTERS.

In India to-day, we suffer from all the ills of Imperialist domination and exploitation, and our energies therefore are directed towards the removal of these evils. The new Act which the British Parliament has passed with reference to the Indian Constitution is strengthening this Imperialist domination instead of weakening it. Therefore we have to combat it, and we should like our comrades of other countries to realise this present position in India and the difficulties we have to face.

FREEDOM FIRST.

In the economic sphere, the distress of the peasantry as well as of workers and of large numbers of the middle class unemployed is acute. Thus the economic situation has reached a stage, when a mere political solution without a solution of the economic problem will bring little relief to people. Still the political solution must inevitably precede all other steps, and that political solution can only be the independence of India.

The Indian National Congress stands for this independence, because it believes that only thus can it solve the social problem that confronts the country.

REMOVE CAUSES OF WAR.

But while our National Congress works for Indian independence, it does not believe in isolated and aggressive nationalism. It looks forward to a world order based on equity and co-operation between nations. We trust that the World Peace Congress will work towards this end, so that the root causes of war might be removed, and an era of peace and progress dawns on this distracted world."—United Press.

Gandhiji Laid Up With Malaria

Temperature Causes Anxiety: Wardha Civil Surgeon Examines Him

(Special To "Chronicle")

Information received from Wardha regarding Gandhiji's health has been causing anxiety in the local Congress circles.

It appears that Gandhiji has been suffering from high fever for the past few days, and the temperature went upto 105 degrees, a couple of days ago.

The Civil Surgeon at Wardha, it is stated, visited Shegaon yesterday and examined Gandhiji.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande arrived in Bombay from Wardha and said that the fever might be malaria.

Rajen Babu who is suffering from asthma is still at Wardha.

NOTICE TO READERS

Sunday being Parsi New Year day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Monday.

MUNSHI FOR 'VARSITY SEAT

Candidates For Bombay Assembly

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Central Congress Parliamentary Committee, who had gone to Wardha in connection with the meeting of the All-India Spinners' Association meeting is expected back in Bombay to-day (Thursday).

During Sardar Vallabhbhai's absence, Mr. K. F. Nariman was in charge of the office of the Committee.

Mr. K. M. Munshi being the only Congressman, who applied for being selected as a candidate to stand for the Bombay Assembly for the University Seat, it would appear that his selection is a foregone conclusion. But several formalities have to be gone through before his candidature is officially announced by the Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Committee.

It would appear that several Congress workers and leaders from Gujarat have already sent in their applications with pledges and Rs. 50.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

It is understood that Messrs. Meherally and Masani of the Congress Socialist Party may apply to be adopted as Congress candidates from the city to the Bombay Assembly.

FRANCE FORGES AHEAD.

PARIS: Sept. 2.

France's reply to Germany's increase in the period of military service is likely to consist of qualitative and quantitative increase of guns and war materials, according to the usually well-informed diplomatic correspondent of "Intransigeant."

According to correspondent M. Daladier estimates that in October the German army will number 8,50,000, of whom 2,80,000 will be professionals compared with the French 4,00,000, of whom only 80,000 are professionals.—Reuter's Special.

TROTSKY'S NEW RESIDENCE

Will Live Under Strictest Police Supervision South Of Oslo

OSLO, September 2.

Accompanied by six police cars, Trotsky and his wife left the house they occupied for a year for their new residence in Sundby, twenty miles south of Oslo, where in accordance with Government's decision they will live under strictest police supervision.

Trotsky's lawyer stated that Trotsky intended to begin a suit against Norwegian Communists and the Fascist National Union Party with a view to clearing himself of the accusations.—Reuter.

J. T. SUNDERLAND DEAD

Friend Of India Passes Away

CALCUTTA: Sept. 2.

From an Air Mail letter received to-day by Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee, Editor of the "Modern Review," it is learnt that Reverend J. T. Sunderland of America, author of "India In Bondage," passed away on August 14 at the house of his son, Prof. Sunderland of the Michigan University, Ann Arbur. He was 94 the time of his death.

Interviewed in this connection, Sjt. Chatterjee said:—

"There was no greater friend of India than Sunderland in any foreign country. No foreigner loved India more or worked more incessantly for her good till his last days, than he."—United Press.

GALLERY PASS INCIDENT

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

It is understood that a public gallery pass issued to Mr. Hiralal Saxena for the Assembly session to-day, was later on cancelled, presumably on Police report.

Mr. Saxena attended to-day. His pass had been issued on the recommendation of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena from Lucknow.

It is understood that Mr. Hiralal Saxena has forwarded a letter to the President of the Assembly protesting against the cancellation of the pass and greater reliance the Police report than a member's recommendation.

It may be recalled that last year also a pass issued to a gentleman and his wife from the United Provinces through Pandit Krishna Dutta Paliwal was cancelled on Police report.—United Press.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

LOST & FOUND

Lost—On the evening of 2 September, between Nicol Road and the General Post Office a small packet addressed Dr. Spear, Simla, containing photographs and negatives. Finder rewarded on returning the same to Oxford University Press, B. I. Building, Nicol Road. 6867.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted — Lady Doctors, Nurses, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S. (Foreign Government) salary Rs. 175|350, Lineman-fitter for Carding-Spinning Machineries, Gas-Electric Welders, Stenographers Royal Service Agency, 14 Hammam Street. 6866.

Wanted a Typist Clerk, knowing well Gujrati. Apply Mouji Vishram and Co., Jooma Musjid, Bombay 2. (6856).

Wanted Salesman for canvassing Orders of good hand-made cloth on Commission. Apply Box No. 6852, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an experienced and qualified compounder outside India. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6848, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted unemployed persons of all grades and qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings and Co., Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. (6857).

Wanted for night-shift experienced and competent Supervisors. Assistants, Jobbers, and millhands for the Spinning, Weaving and Engine Departments. Apply Manager, The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd., Poona. (6840)

44. MEDICAL.

Sexus Paste for Contraception. Gelotube for venereal prevention. Both best and cheapest. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (6836).

Consult Avadhanee Ramaswamier for Chronic and complicated pulse-feeling, correct diagnosis, Siddha Ayurvedic and Mantric treatment. Apply with stamps: "Yeswant Sadan," Vile Parle. 6839.

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

For Sale—Homoeo. Books, Second-hand Allen-Encyclopaedia of pure Materia Medica. 10 vols. 150|-; Baehr-Science of Therapeutics 2 Vols. 22|-; Gentry-Concordance Repertory. 6 Vols. 50|-; Goodno-Practice of Medicine. 2 Vols. 20|-; King History of Homoeopathy. 4 Vols. 16|-; Ludlam-Diseases of Women, pages 1029. 15|-; Raue-Pathology. 1st Ed. pages 644. 5|-; Small-Practice of Medicine, pages 900. 12|-; Wood-Text Book of Gynecology, 1st Ed. pages 858, 6|-; C. Ringer & Co., 23 Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. 6706

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted—Loan of rupees three lakhs for a South Indian Landlord on wet lands valued about ten lakhs. Apply Box No. 6864 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted loan of Rs. 500 by Bank employee. Apply Box 6849, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—At once organisers one for each district in India. Only influential and experienced gentlemen need apply for particulars to the Standard Policy Coy. of India 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 6863.

Wanted.—Respectable firms to represent us for various districts in India for a very profitable line Patents. Exclusive rights will be given. Handsome remuneration will be allowed to really capable parties. Initial investment in goods to the extent of Rs. 2,000 is necessary. Apply stating previous experience and pay required. Dharamdas and Co., Karachi. (6858)

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Properties for Sale. In Bombay proper and suburbs. Sound investment and good return on capital. Rents from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. Apply stating your requirements to Box 6854, "Bombay Chronicle".

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Gandhi Predictions.—State your time and date of birth or writing or any flower. One year reading with character Re. 1. Five years Rs. 2-8-0. Extensive Rs. 8. Testimonials highest from world. Prof. Sanjivarao (Predictor of Gandhiji's release). The Great Indian Astrological Hall, Kasimkota, Vizag. District (S. India.) (6807).

136. SILK-COTTON-WOOL.

Novelty in Sarie Borders—Brocade Sarie borders in silk, half-fine, and real gold and silver thread in various registered patterns and colours recently introduced by the Swadeshi Silk & Ribbon Mills Co., Benares, can be had from Messrs. Kanti Lal & Co., Mulji Jetha Market, Chandra Chawk, Bombay 2. (6806).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi. 6702

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai LABAI, widow of Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanji, Bai SAKINABAI MAHOMEDBHAI VALLI and KULSUMBAI ESMAIL CASSUM, all of Bombay, Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Mahomedan, Inhabitants, the Executrices and Trustees of the Will of late Ebrahim Currim Nanji and the said Bai Sakinabai Mahomedbhai Valli and Kulsumbai Esmail Cassum, being the Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 2304 of 1926 (Habib Ebrahim Currim Nanji vs. Labai, widow and ors.) have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property free from all claims and encumbrances.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale residence, use, maintenance, possession, mortgage, equitable mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered and treated as abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground with the building and sheds standing thereon, situate at Vikroli in the District of Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, admeasuring 4 acres and 2 gunthas equivalent to 19,602 square yards or thereabouts bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 75 D, the assessment levied on which is about Rs. 59 per year.

SECONDLY:—All those pieces or parcels of Agricultural land or ground, situate at Hariali in the District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, admeasuring 19,412 square yards or thereabouts as per particulars hereunder written:—

Survey No.	Pot Nos.	Falni Nos.	Hissa Nos.	Acre	Gunthas	Sq. yds.	Assessment Rs. as ps.
74	3	—	2	0	1 1|4	151	0 4 0
75B	—	—	—	—	1|4	—	
76	1	—	1	0	15 3|4	1905	3 5 0
76	3	—	3	0	16 1|4	1966	3 5 0
76	4	—	3	0	18 1|4	2205	4 0 0
76	5	—	3	0	14 1|2	1754	3 5 0
76	6	—	3	0	8 3|4	1058	2 0 0
76	7 (part)	—	3	0	1 1|2	181	0 6 0
76	8 (part)	—	3	0	0 1|4	30	0 1 0
79	0	2	2	0	24	2904	1 0 0
80	0	2	—	0	12 1|4	1482	1 2 0
82A	2	—	1	0	3 3|4	453	1 0 0
	3	—	1	0	27	3267	7 8 0
	4	—	1	0	4	484	1 0 0
83	—	1 (part)	—	0	5 1|2	665	—
84	5 (part)	—	2 (part)	0	7 1|2	907	—
			Acres	4	1|2 Gns.	19,412	

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1936.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3853

Public Notices.

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Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
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274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 403 of 1936.

Re: HASSUM RAHIMTOOLA of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Frenny Terrace, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Fort, Bombay, formerly doing business under the name of Hassum Rahimtoola and Co., in Bombay and at Bangalore, dealing in piece-goods and also as a managing agent of the Mysore Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at Bangalore up to 1929 and since then occasionally doing business in shares in Bombay. .... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th October, 1936 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1936.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
3852

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain current account with the Bank of India, Ltd., Post Office Savings Bank account, Shares of Joint Stock Companies, Shares of Co-operative Credit Society and a Small Causes Court Decree belonging to Ananta Bhikoba Goregaoker also spelt as Ananta Bhikoba Goregaokar, Anant Bhikoba Goregaoker, Ananta Bhikoba Goregasker, Anant Bhikoba Goregaonkar, and Ananth Bhikoba Goregaonker, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Retired Building Contractor, residing at 10-12, Dammer Lane, Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

CHANDULAL ANANTA GOREGAOKER also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, an Advocate, the elder son of the deceased abovenamed, residing at 10-12, Dammer Lane, Gamdevi outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Sucession Certificate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 28th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,

The 28th day of August, 1936.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3851

SUPER TAMIL TALKIE
MIGHTIEST MYTHOLOGICAL MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
which has entertained Millions in South India
'GARUDA GARVA BHANGAM'
LIVELY COMEDY — CHARMING SONGS — SWEET MUSIC — GOOD RECORDING.
Featuring:—
MISS MOHANAMBAL,
VIDWAN SREENIVASAN
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SATURDAY
5th SEPTEMBER
AT 10 A.M.

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Near ALBLESS BAUG, CHARNI RD.—Off QUEEN'S RD.
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
M.-G.-M.'s FUNNIEST FARCE OF THE WHOLE YEAR!
"KELLY THE SECOND"
with
PATSY KELLY
CHARLEY CHASE
AT LAST!
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S SENSATION OF THE SCREEN!
THE GREAT
(THAT'S THE WORD FOR IT)
ZIEGFELD
OPENING SATURDAY 5TH SEPTEMBER
The FINEST THING EVER ATTEMPTED ON SCREEN OR STAGE!
THE LIFE OF THE GREATEST SHOWMAN ON EARTH—
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Amongst others
SEE WILLIAM POWELL ENACT THE GREATEST ROLE HE EVER PLAYED!
Supported by the greatest cast ever assembled
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"MASS SUICIDE" ATTEMPT BY NINE GIRLS

Preferred Death To Having Husbands Selected For Them

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).

Because they were not permitted by their parents to select their own husbands, nine girls, whose ages range from 16 to 19, attempted to take their own lives in a "suicide pact" at Pucheng, in the Province of Fukien.

After having a group photograph taken of themselves, the girls gathered in the home of one of the would-be suicides and simultaneously drank a mixture of opium and wine.

A servant who entered the room some hours later found all the girls unconscious. They were rushed to hospital, where they were pronounced out of danger the next day.

Two years ago, 11 Fukien girls, dissatisfied because their husbands had been selected for them, leaped into a river bound together. All of them were drowned.—Reuter.

CHINA PREPARES FOR DEMOCRACY

National People's Assembly To Adopt Constitution

SHANGHAI, (By Mail)

A new chapter in Chinese political history will be opened on November 12, when the National People's Assembly will meet in Nanking and usher in a reign of Democracy by inaugurating a constitutional form of Government.

Unprecedented zeal is being displayed by the people throughout the country in the election of delegates.

Twelve hundred delegates, representing various provinces and municipalities, overseas Chinese and professional groups, will sit at the momentous convention to be held in the £45,000 Assembly hall now nearing completion in Nanking.

Tens of thousands of qualified voters, including many women, who were only recently granted franchise, have registered themselves at special polling-stations.

All Chinese above the age of 20, having duly registered and pledged themselves as loyal citizens, are qualified to vote.

Of the 1,200 delegates to the Assembly, 665 are to be elected 'regionally' 380 'professionally', and 155 'specially'.

The 'special' delegates will be selected from the "North-eastern provinces of Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol" (which now constitute Manchoukuo), as well as Mongolia, Tibet, foreign lands, and the Chinese Army, Navy and Air Force.

Candidates must be over 25 years of age, of good repute, and a resident of the election district in which he stands.

The number of candidates in each election district must be ten times the number to be chosen. The list will be submitted to the Central Government, which after studying the qualifications of the candidates, will eleminate two-thirds of them and let the voters chose their representatives from the remaining third.—Reuter.

COCHIN D. P. I. TO RESIGN?

Sequel To Differences With Diwan

(From Our Correspondent.)

ERNAKULAM, (By Mail).

There is a strong rumour that Mr. I. N. Menon, the Director of Public Instruction is going to resign. The reason for the resignation is said to be due to the differences of opinion between the Diwan, Sir R. K. Shanmugam Chetty and the Director. Enquiries in reliable circles go to show that the news is not without foundation. Further developments are watched with interest.

The Cochin Government has issued orders forfeiting the license fee of Rs. 500 deposited by a leading vernacular daily of the State, "Keralan", published from Trichoor. The reason for such an order is, it is understood, that the paper reproduced and published the speech of Dr. A. R. Menon, in the Cochin Legislative Council, under the heading "Police administration in Cochin". In this connection the whole of the State has disapproved the action of the Government. Protest meetings are held in almost all the important centres in the State.

I regret to report the sad demise on Sunday the 23rd instant of Mr V. I. Mampilli, 3rd officer of s.s. "Hydari" and the son of Mr. Ittop Mampilli, editor of the "Cochin Malabar Herald."

MAHARAJA'S TOUR.

The Maharaja of Cochin had a busy programme yesterday at the neighbouring places of Oorakum. In the afternoon the Maharaja was the recipient of several addresses. One of the addresses requested the Maharaja to give preference to the Depressed Classes in future appointments in the State.

The Cochin Government have nominated the Chief Secretary and two other heads of departments to the Staff Selection Board. The first meeting of the Board will be held in the middle of the next month.

The Maharaja has renewed the "Kuri Proclamation" as desired by the members of the State Legislature until further orders.

BURMA RUBBER FOR INDIA.

The Cochin Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Government of India calling attention to the increasing exports of Burma rubber to India and requesting the Imperial Government that such exports be included within the quota allotted to Burma under the Rubber Licensing scheme especially in view of its separation from India from April 1, 1937.

The Government of Cochin has sent a representation to the Government of India protesting against the anti-Malayalee agitation in Ceylon and urging the need to take prompt measures to safeguard the interests of Malayalees there.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

POTENTIALITIES OF SISAL

S. I. Planter's Plea For Resuscitation Of Dying Industry

Maj. F. I. Oakley, a South-Indian Planter who is interested in the resuscitation of the Sisal industry has come to Bombay to induce Bombay businessmen and industrialists to take a real interest in the resuscitation of this dyeing industry which is paying good dividends in South Africa.

He recently interviewed a number of businessmen and industrialists in Bombay and discussed with them the prospects of the industry. He also met some of the directors of Agriculture of Provincial Governments, who had come to Bombay in connection with the meetings of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

INCREASED VALUE.

In a statement to the Press Major Oakely said the price of Sisal had risen from the low level of £15 at which it stood a year ago to £28 at which figure it shows a very satisfactory profit to the growers. There was no need to search for a reason for this advance in the price other than the general increase in the demand for hard fibres. One authority, said Major Oakely, had estimated that in the near future there would be a shortage of 80,000 tons to meet the world's requirements, and if this should prove correct, a further advance in prices was assured. For example, exports of sisal from East Africa continued to show a substantial increase. Tanganiyakan exports had advanced from 60,544 tons in 1932 to 82,676 tons in 1933 and exports from Kenya had increased in the same period from 15,385 tons to 32,135 tons.

"Arrangements have now been made" he said "for research in new uses for Sisal to be carried on by the Linen Industry Research Station in Ireland. Experiments are being made to test the possibility of utilising Sisal cloth in road constructions. The British Admiralty is testing Sisal cordage after tarring and water proofing, while the Lowe level Research Station of the Amami Institute in East Africa is also carrying on experimental work."

POSSIBILITIES OF FIBRE.

"Sisal fibre is a product with wonderful possibilities, that from East Africa topping the market by 10 per cent. over its Mexican competitor, white and lustrous, strong and flexible, as in its luxuriant growth so in its manufacture—it is pleasing to the eye and it inspires you with confidence and optimism for its future."

A MARKET VIEW.

Europe has given support to the market for Sisal and a steady increase in the use of Sisal for other than binder twine purposes is assured. Meanwhile, research work is being extended to wider fields of observation. The manufacture of carpets and rugs in most attractive designs has made considerable progress. Sisal is going steadily into consumption. There are rumours of a new process in fibre development in connection with the artificial silk industry.

In East Africa, in 1923 Sisal production was 21,000 tons. In 1935 she exported 114,000 tons.

While from India no shipments are recorded, Ceylon exported 171 tons in 1925 and 212 tons in 1927. —A. P.

The District Board Meerut at its meeting on Monday decided unanimously to present an address of welcome to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, who will be visiting Meerut on September 8 next.

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists.

OPENINGS FOR COMMERCIAL CAREER

Man More Competent For Them Than Woman: A Bombay Decision

A debate on "Man is more competent for a Commercial career than Woman" was held amongst the students of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, under the auspices of Batliboi's Commerce Students' Union. Students and lecturers both took an active part in the debate, and the following is a summary of the discussion that took place.

The proposer (a student of the Institute) in introducing the subject referred to women wasting a lot of their time in personal adornment even while working in an office. He pictured before the audience typewriter-tables fixed with holders for lipsticks and vanity looking-glasses, and powder-puffs and rouge lying about everywhere. He would not wonder if some of these young ladies even tried in the office (of course, while the boss was away) the latest step-dance and thus detract the attention of the male staff from their work. He admitted that women could be good enough for house management, but they could never be competent for a Commercial career.

The subject of the debate was then opposed by Miss K. B. Malegaum, B.A., (a lady student of the Institute) who pointed out that they were living in an age of democracy, where there was a clamour for liberty and equality. She referred to Milton and Tennyson to impress upon the audience that woman was no longer a slave: she also referred to the feats of women in sports and warfare, and to their ability in education. As saleswomen, secretaries and typists, no doubt, women in certain respects excel men. Comparison was again drawn between men and women on the points of honesty and fairplay in business, and it was pointed out that even there a woman would excel man.

One of the lecturers referred to one or two points which served as handicap to women in their fight for greater competency for a distinguished Commercial career—one was her feminine nature and the other was physical superiority of man over woman. There were chances for women to equal or even excel men in competency, if they could shake off these natural disadvantages.

Another very enthusiastic Lecturer, in addressing the meeting, at the outset inquired as to what the debators meant by the word "competent". If by the term "competence" was meant mental and moral equipment, he admitted that women were equally competent. But if the phrase "Competency for a Commercial career" meant more than the mere holding of the post of an accountant, secretary, typist or saleswoman if it meant being a Business Executive, a Managing Director or President of a big Company or Corporation, where crores of rupees and millions of pounds were involved, he would say that women were not even equally competent. They would lack in that force and power which is absolutely essential to be able to hold such responsible positions. He asked the audience to imagine for a moment a woman to be Chairman of the Board of Directors of a Company like the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., with its different centres in India and with its activities widely spread, and to think that she could control over 40,000 labourers and about 2,000 technical experts, European, American and Indian.

The Principal, in his speech as Chairman, dealt with the subject at length, but discussed it in a neutral manner. At the close of the debate, votes were taken, and the proposer carried the day with an overwhelming majority—"Man is more competent than Woman."

FOR SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL UNITY

Object Of Free-Thinkers' Society At Rawalpindi

S. S. Vidyarthi; President Free Thinkers' Society Rawalpindi writes:—

Ever since the formation of the Free Thinkers' Society in June last, various friends have asked me several questions as to what is meant by free thinking and the society's attitude towards established church religion.

For the information of the interested persons, the well-wishers of the society, the inquisitive people and the public at large I take this opportunity of putting in nut-shell the main aims and objects of the society. They are:—

1. To promote free thinking on various aspects of life such as social, cultural and spiritual irrespective of any caste, creed or nationality.

2. To infuse the spirit of Universal brotherhood amongst all classes of people.

STANDS FOR UNITY

The society stands for the spiritual and cultural unity of Mankind. It is not bound by the hard and fast rules of the convention set up by the so-called established church religion. In my opinion Universal religion can be established only when people begin to realize that the essence of religion lies not in intellectual comprehension but in living the life according to the truth that has inspired one from within.

Our emphasis on intellectual interpretation begets division. Our willingness to work out the problems of life together in a friendly way draws us together. If we could successfully inculcate the idea of Free thinking in the World most of our present day troubles would be over. Free thinking is not a thing with which one can label oneself. It is an attitude essentially born of the spirit which believes in "Live and let others live". A true free thinker is one who thinks out the problems of life freely in his own best way but at the same time grants the same degree of freedom to others.

Let it be clearly understood by all that The Free Thinkers' Society stands not for any party politics or communal propaganda but for the cultural, social and spiritual solidarity of Humanity.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The special squad of the City Police for the prevention of gambling, carried out another raid last night at Cavel Cross Street and arrested nine persons on a charge of gaming in American futures.

The raid was carried out in Godown No. 80, the same place which was previously raided by Sub-Inspector Mullick in July.

This raid was also carried out by Sub-Inspector Mullick. In his application for a remand of the accused, before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, he stated that two men were found accepting bets over the telephone. There were seven other persons in the godown, alleged to have gone there for the purpose of laying their bets.

The Magistrate ordered the release of the accused on bail.

High Court Quashes Convictio.

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court quashed the convictions of Somapa Hanmapa, Shankarappa Maleshappa and Parsappa Rudrappa who were sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur to transportation for life, two years' and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively.

The sentences were passed in connection with the murder of one Rudrappa and grievous hurt to two persons.

It was alleged that the appellants with the help of three others, who were acquitted in the lower court, attacked the deceased towards whom they bore ill-feelings on account of a family feud.

The deceased received serious injuries and died subsequently.

In allowing the appeals, their lordships held that the evidence was not sufficient to justify the convictions of the appellants.

A lamp post was uprooted, a student and a driver of a stationery car were injured, and the car itself smashed up at the Tilak Bridge (Dadar) yesterday, when a motor lorry collided with a car.

The motor car, it appears, was stopped near the Tilak Bridge to draw on the wind screen as it was raining.

In the meantime, a lorry came up, it is alleged, at a fast speed and dashed against the car, pushed it forward and dashed it against a lamp post. The impact was so great, that the lamp post was uprooted and damaged.

The driver of the car and a student, who was passing along the road at the time, were injured.

John Paul, stated to be the driver of the lorry, was enlarged on a bail of Rs. 100 for 12 days at the Dadar Court to-day.

After more than two months, Ganpatlal Jumakram who had been absconding, was arrested by the Agripada Police and placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, on charges of enticing away a minor girl, procuring her for immoral purposes and abetment thereof.

A man who is alleged to have entered a house in Girgaum at 1 a.m. to-day and left it in a hurry is lying in the G. T. Hospital following injuries sustained by him when he jumped out of the first floor of Peerbhoy Building.

It is stated that the accused went into the building and entered a room and laid himself down beside a woman.

The woman switched on the lights, and on seeing the stranger raised an alarm.

The accused Sebastian took to his heels, but found his exit barred. He then jumped out from the first floor and sustained serious injuries.

Pending further inquiries the Magistrate remanded him in custody at the Esplanade Police Court to-day.

A small altercation over a trifling gambling debt ended in a tragedy on Saturday last when Vishwanath Behari is alleged to have stabbed one Ramlal Mahabali a gram hawker when he casually met the latter on a maidan near Grants Buildings, Colaba Causeway.

Ramlal died at G. T. Hospital on Tuesday.

At the inquest held on the body of Ramlal, to-day the Coroner's Jury held that death was due to a homicidal stab wound and recommended that the suspect Vishwanath ought to be prosecuted for murder.

The chance arrest of a man alleged to have been loitering near the Lamington Talkies, last evening is stated to have furnished the clue to solving the mystery surrounding a housebreaking and theft case.

Antone Rosario Rodrique (30), the suspect, was marched off to the police station. He was questioned and is strongly suspected to be concerned in a theft case in the locality. The police allege that Antone had visited the place from where Rs. 300 worth of articles was stolen.

Pending inquiries, Antone was enlarged on a bail of Rs. 100 for a fortnight at the Girgaum Court to-day.

A Hindu woman named Chandrabai Ganya who was pregnant, was knocked down by motor car W6503 on Saturday and was removed to K. E. M. Hospital where she gave birth to a still-born child on Sunday.

The Dean of the Hospital informed the Police that the woman delivered a still-born child 'as a result of the injuries sustained by her.'

At the inquest held on the body of the child, the Coroner's jury by a majority of 5 to 1, found that the child was still born in the K. E. M. Hospital, in consequence of injuries sustained by the mother accidentally by reason of her having run into a motor car at Vincent Road.

Alleged Attempt To Murder

The case in which Mr. Hasanbhai Lalji, a mukhi on which an attempt of murder was alleged to have been made on July 4 last, the mukhi gave evidence before Mr. Mankar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

The accused in the case are: Hussein Mahommed Walji, Hassanali Hasam and Bachoo Kasam, charged with an attempt to commi murder by stabbing the "mukhi" with a pen-knife and that they were alleged to have abetted each other in the commission of offence.

The "mukhi" said that the first accused, with the father of the girl came to his office on June 22 last.

When he looked at the girl, she appeared to be very young and he felt that with the Sarda Act in force, he could not grant permission without being satisfied as to her age.

Witness, therefore, told the first accused and the father of the girl to get either the birth certificate or some medical certificate of age.

They, then, left the place, and did not see him till July 4 when at about 9 p.m. after prayers, he had come out of the Jamatkhana after prayers.

He had come out to the road and was talking to someone, when the accused again inquired of him what he had done about granting the permission.

One Case Already Launched

Witness told him that he was helpless in the matter and that he had already one prosecution launched against him under the Sarda Act and that he dared not do so again without being satisfied as to the girl's age.

The accused made his requests two or three times, the "mukhi" added, and he gave the same reply. After some time the accused gave him a knife blow from behind and he shouted for police.

After giving the blows, the accused changed his base of attack and shifted to the left and came to the front, where he saw an open knife in his band.

Witness, then, turned towards the Jamatkhana and told the Pathan watchman that he had been attacked and asked him to make bandobust about arresting the accused.

Further hearing of the case was postponed to September, 7.

Daulat Ganu Powar, a postal packer was committed to the ensuing criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court to stand his trial for theft of a registered postal article from the G. P. O.

The accused was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

The prosecution case was that on June 12 a registered article was missing. The packet contained a fountain pen. A search was made and the wrapper and the card-board box in which the pen was packed were found in the waste paper basket.

The pen was found in the shirt pocket of the accused and he was arrested.

Institute Of Bankers' Progress

The following is the Ninth Annual Report and the Accounts of the Institute of Bankers for the year ending 31st December 1935.

Considerable progress has been made by the Institute during the past five years, and especially last year 663 new members were admitted to it.

Many candidates appeared for the examination of the Institute last year unlike preceeding years. The examination was held at 100 centres throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, and also as a special case at London.

With regards to audited accounts of the Institute, last year's report shows a deficit of Rs. 4,490 and odd.

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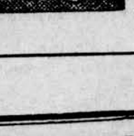
YOU OUGHT TO SEE A DOCTOR
YES, YOURE SUFFERING FROM ENERVATION - YOU'RE NOT REPLACING YOUR ENERGY QUICKLY ENOUGH. I ALWAYS RECOMMEND HORLICKS AT BEDTIME FOR THAT
AND SO EVERY NIGHT
THREE MONTHS LATER
CONGRATULATIONS! I FIND EVERYTHING IN PERFECT ORDER. HOW WOULD YOU LIKE THE DISTRICT-MANAGER'S JOB?

You can't succeed if you're ALWAYS TIRED

YOU can't do your best when you are constantly feeling tired, which is so often just the result of ENERVATION—not replacing energy as quickly as you use it. If you wake up feeling tired in the morning and with no energy to face the day, take a cupful of Horlick's at bedtime. It guards against ENERVATION by replacing energy quickly and surely whilst you sleep.

HORLICK'S contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It contains no starch.



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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.).

p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. The Central Band of His Majesty's Royal Air Force. (By permission of the Air Council) conducted by Flight-Lieut. R.P. O'Donnell, M.V.O., Director of Music, Royal Air Force. From the Royal Air Force Headquarters, Uxbridge. March, Army and Marine (Zehle). A Children's Overture (Quilter). 1936 Selection, On with the Show (Nicholls). Pilgrims' March and Saltarello (The Italian Symphony) (Mendelssohn). Valse caprice (Rubinstein). Serenade. Moontime (Collins). Selection, The Belle of New York (Kerker).
8-30 "Pleasure on Parade" presented by Frank A. Terry with additional lyrics and music by Claude Branston, Wilcock and Rutherford, and Frank A. Terry. Nita Valerie (Soubrette and Dancer). Esme Dunning Moore (Soprano). Ray Hilton (Comedienne). Jack Strand (Comedian). Claude Branston (Pianoforte and Entertainer). Jan Ramsden (Violin). Edward Wood (Baritone). Dan Jones (Tenor). Gene Anderton (Light Comedian and Dancer). Frank A. Terry (Entertainer and Compere). Madame Helena Lehmiski's Young Ladies including Winifred Harris, Rene Julien, Jean Heather and Marjorie Harris. From the Floral Pavilion, New Brighton.
9-15 The Harp Trio. Tina Bonifacio (Harp); Harry Dyson (Flute) Gethyn Wykeham-George (Violoncello). The Busy Bee (Bendix). Serenade (Drigo). La chaise a porteur (Chaminade).
9-25 The News and Announcements.
9-45 Dance Music. Oscar Rabin and his Romany Band.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres, 9565 kc/s.

p.m.
1-0 Available market rates. Parlophone Presents: Harry Roy and Maurice Winnick and their Orchestra assisted by Leslie Hutchinson and the Henderson Twins in songs and dance tunes (recorded).
2-0 Gazals: Mohomed Hussein.
2-45 Violin solos Shridhar Parsekar.
3-30 Light songs Ramkrishna D. Bhole.
4-0 School Broadcasting: Talk (Marathi): "Geographical Story" by S. V. Sohoni.
4-15 Talk (Gujerati): "Romance of Geographical Names" by P.D. Kakkad.
5-45 Relay of Rovers Cup Tournament.
7-0 Children's Hour: Aunties Marion and Zena in Songs and Stories.
7-30 A dance programme (Columbia recording) by Duke Ellington and his orchestra and Joe Venuti and his Blue Six.
7-45 A Violin Recital by Gretel Sommer.
8-30 Talk (English) "Music" by Peter Johnson (Mr. Johnson starts a series of talks on music which will be illustrated by records).
9-0 News in English.
9-10 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
9-30 Light Classical music.
10-0 SB By Menaka of Belgaum, assisted by the VUB Orchestra.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.
8-0 Bhajan by Phool Chandji Bhatt of Jaipur with Chorus (accompanied by A.I.R. Orchestra).
8-10 Iqbal Putli of Meerut "Khayal Shudh Bilawal." "Dhariye Ghat men" Bhajan. "Eai sal-i-ala mahbub-i-Khuda kia khub hai piara nam mila; Sartaj-i-do-alam ap bane yeh Haq se ajab inaam mile" (Naat Nasim).
8-25 Abid Hussain of Muradabad "Mohabat ke jo dagh dale hue hain; Ubhar kar wohi dil men chhale hue hain" (Amir Minai).
8-35 Phool Chandji Bhatt Chatorang Deshkar.
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Famous Hindi Books" No. 1 Shakuntala by Ram Singh.
9-0 Cotton prices: Liverpool and New York closing. A.I.R. Orchestra Jaunpuri.
9-10 Abid Hussain of Muradabad "Hamro joban bito jae" Thumri Bhairavin.
9-20 Phoon Chandji Bhatt Tappa Bahaduri Todi.
9-30 Abid Hussain of Muradabad "Paihle tum apni chitwan apni nazar ko dekho; Phir jis ne dil diya hai us ke jigar ko dekho" (Amir Minai).
9-40 Ghulam Sabir Sarangi—Madh Mad Sarang.
9-45 Iqbal Putli of Meerut "Saqi ne mast-i-nargis-i-mastana kar diya; Aisi pilai aj keh diwana kar diya" (Jalil). "Khenchiye tegh agar ap hain himat wale; Qatl ko jashn samajhte hain mohabat wale" (Jalil). "Rat balam ruthe" (Dadra).

p.m.
1-0 "Melodious Memories" (a recorded programme).
5-30 A.I.R. Orchestra Rewa.
5-40 Phoon Chandji Bhatt Khayal Dhanasri. Thumri Bhim Plasi.
6-0 Abid Hussain of Muradabad "Abru ham nahin ulfat men dubone wale; Bat khote hain kahin jan ke khone wale" (Bakhud).
6-10 Iqbal Putli of Meerut Khayal Multani. "Hain mohabat men sharik-i-dard-o-gham nale mire Yas-o-hirman ranj-i-furqat chahne wale mire" (Ashiq).
6-20 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani).
6-30 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
6-40 Abid Hussain of Muradabad "Yeh sharmgin nigah yes tabassum hijab men; Kia behijabiyan hain tumhare hijab men" (Zaki)
6-50 Haider Hussain Sitar—Dance tune.
6-55 Iqbal Putli of Meerut "Bina Ram rang bhini chadar" (Bhajan). "Hain agar Kaghaz mire" (Naat).
7-5 Phoon Chandji Bhatt Thumri Aiman.
7-15 Abid Hussain of Muradabad "Biriban chak hai gul bostan men; Asar kitna hai bulbul ki fughan men" (Majruh).
7-25 Dadra Sardar Hussain Violin. P.S. Mukerji Viola and Tufail Mardang.
7-30 "For Villagers Only."
8-30 Talk (Hindustani) "The Jungle Book" being the Lives and Habits of Wild Animals of India. No. 1 The Tiger by Sirajuddin Ahmad.
8-45 Abid Hussain of Muradabad "Yeh kis ne bijliyan bhar di hain ya Rab mere shewan men; Laga ag is mohabat ko laga di ag si tan men" (Hafeez).
8-53 A.I.R. Orchestra (Boatman's song) "Mallah ka Geet."
9-0 Iqbal Putli of Meerut "Shama ka dagh-i-jigar hai bazm men kia gul bana; Balkeh us ka dudi-dil bhi hamsar-i-kakul bana" (Zafar). "Sakhi ri mora jiya" (Thumri). "Kal kahan rain sayyan" (Dadra).
9-15 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
9-45 Talk (English) "The Ways of the World" No. 1. Current Events in Europe by Dr. Percival Spear.
10-0 An instrumental concert by the Band of the 4th Bn. 8th Punjab Regiment conducted by Jamadar Wazir Ali.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

p.m.
12-36 SB An Orchestral and Vocal Concert from the Studio. Featuring also selected humorous items. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 Talk "The Story of Sat Rajar Dhon—No. 2" by Pandit Devendra Nath Smriti Bagbisharad.
2-6 Musical Selections.
2-36 Talk (Bengali) "Benevolence of Women" by Bishnu Sarma.
5-36 Instrumental music—Sanai solo. Gopal Chandra Gharui.
5-51 Modern Bengali Song by Umapada Bhattacharya.
6-6 Talk "The Story of Kanchanmala" by Dr. U.N. Sircar. Village Welfare Broadcast.
6-26 A Musical Entertainment by the members of Basanti Vidyabathee under the direction of Sj. Gangadhar Mukherjee and Sj. Nalini Kanto Lahiri. Vocal and instrumental music. Sarat Bandama Chorus. Smrity Kana Guha, Renuka Das Gupta, Sabita Sinha, Aloka Roy, Gita Mitter Kheyal. Bharati Mazumdar Bhajan. Husar Paul and Reba Shome Vocal Duet. Ashima Seth Piano Recital and Depika De. Modern Bengali Songs: Sheela Sarkar, Suprity Mazumdar, Amiya Sarkar, Anima Das Setar solo. Bharati Mazumdar, Basanti Das Gupta, Basanti Ghosh, Santi Ghosh, Santi Panja.
7-51 SB News in English.
8-6 SB A Vocal Concert prepared by Sailesh Datta Gupta. Bina Chowdhury, Amiya Sircar, Maya Devi supported by the Calcutta Orchestra.
8-51 SB General News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny closing rates (in Bengali).
9-6 SB Ted Frangopoulo and his Blue Harmony Boys. Orchestral Selections. Hannah Arakie—Contralto. A light Studio Concert.
10-6 SB 2nd News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny closing rates (in English).
10-21 SB Dance Music Selections. Ted Frangopoulo and his Blue Harmony Boys.
10-36 Gramophone records.

"INFLATED BALANCE SHEET"

Shamdasani Allowed To Read Chairman's Speech In Court

Mr. Shamdasani gave details of the figures, making up the alleged "paper profits" for the year ended 1925 shown in the Balance-sheet of the Central Bank, at the resumed hearing of the case against the accountants and auditors of the Central Bank, before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, on Tuesday.

Sir Hugh Golding Cocke and three others, partners in the firm of Messrs Fergusson and Company and Messrs. Billimoria & Co. are charged with issuing a false balance-sheet, with a report appended to it, containing false sttatements alleged to have been made willingly and knowingly in the year 1925. The accused are charged under the Indian Companies Act and the Indian Penal Code.

At the outset, Mr. Shamdasani tendered the entries of commission paid to the Managing Director of the Bank in terms of agreement on the net profits for the year.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, counsel for the accused objected on the ground of relevancy and said that Sir S. N. Pochkhanawalla, the Managing Director of the Bank was not an accused in the case and what the commiss on was and what he got in a particular month were irrelevant to this issue.

The Magistrate upheld the objection on the ground that Mr. Shamdasani had no personal knowledge of the entries and that the Managing Director was not an accused in the case.

Mr. Shamdasani then gave the details of the entries at Head Office and how the figure appearing in the balance-sheet as profit for the year was inflated to the knowledge of the accused and further said that over and above the entries for Rs. 8,15.856 there were other entries for Rs. 7,47,000 which made up the paper profit of Rs. 15,62,856 for the year.

He was about to quote the statements of the chairman's speech, when Mr. Velinker objected on the ground that the accused were not present at that time and any speech made by a third person in the absence of the accused could not be evidence.

The court overruled the objection on the ground that the statements referred to a responsible person of the Bank and so it was not necessary for the purpose of that case to know whether the accused were present or not.

Referring to the chairman's speech, Mr. Shamdasani said that it was stated in the Directors' Report that "When suitable opportunities arise the Directors intend to sell off the buildings which were stated at Rs. 35.13.924 -12-6 in the balance-sheet as at December 31, 1925" which was submitted for adoption by the chairman by his speech.

Mr. Shamdasani tendered the minutes as exhibit, when the court rose for the day. The case was adjourned to September 3 (to-morrow.)

Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person while Mr. Velinker defended the accused.

FUND FOR AMBERNATH STRIKERS

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Committee of the N. T. U. F. writes:—

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the National Trades Union Federation of India held at the Servants of India Society's Home, it was resolved to raise a fund for giving relief to the strikers of the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath, whose wages have been withheld by the management.

"The meeting further requests the public of Bombay to contribute liberally towards the fund and thus save the workers from starvation."

Those who are desirous of contributing towards the fund are requested to send the amount to the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Committee of the National Trade Union Federation, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Y. M. TRILOKEKAR.

Prof. of French Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, has secured O.A. (Officer d'Academie) from Paris. It is a rare distinction and this is the first time that is conferred on a person at such a young age. Prof. Trilokekar is only 27 years of age.

HUNGER-STRIKE OF 8,000 RAILWAYMEN

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Information has been received in Simla that the Bengal-Nazpur Railway Workshop employees numbering 8,000 observed a peaceful hunger-strike yesterday at Kharagpur within the shop, between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. as a protest against the refusal of the Chief Mechanical Engineer and Agent to give them an interview regarding the cancellation of short-time working for over five years.

Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., who received a telegram yesterday to the above effect, it is understood, is tabling a short-notice question on the subject and may move an adjournment motion in the Assembly, if necessary.—United Press.

Tug-Of-War In Next Olympiad?

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Assist. Secretary of the Bagh Bazar Gymnasium writes:

For the first time India has been able to depute her delegate to the world's International Weight Lifting Federation. Mr. H. N Kabasi, B. Sc., accompanied the Indian weight-lifter to Berlin as manager. In the first meeting of the said Federation, a representative from Holland proposed that a tug-of-war might be included in the next Olympiad Mr. Kabasi supported the proposal. It was decided that the matter be forwarded to the Light Athletic Committee for their approval.

U. P. AND PUNJAB GET ALL THE RAIN

POONA, Sept. 2.

The Depression over the Central Provinces filled up while moving northwards. The monsoon has been strong from Bengal to East Punjab and in and around West Central Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal. Bihar, United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Mysore, local in Burma, Assam, Orissa Chota Nagpur, east and north Punjab and Malabar. A few ralls have occurred in Gujarat, East Rajputana, Bombay, Deccan, South Hyderabad, southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Allahabad 6 inches; Dehra Dun 5; Berhampur 4; Patna, Naya Dumka, Cherrapunji, Guna, Pachmarhi and Delhi 3 inches each; Bogra and Nowgong 2 inches each, Nizambad 1 inch.

FORECAST

Rainfall will continue to be widespread from Bengal to east and north Punjab and Central parts of the country, and will extend to east Rajputana.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Locally heavy rain will occur along and near the hills of the United Provinces and the Punjab during the next 36 hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2-9-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .014 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 84.9 degrees 0.2 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.6 degrees 1.0 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 161 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.16 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.26 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 50.65 inches

Weather remark: Showers

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2-9-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.73 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

NORTHCOTE SHIELD CRICKET MATCH

Baroda Wins Over Surat By 167 Runs

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 1.

The Northcote Shield Cricket match played at Surat on Surat College Ground between the Baroda College and the Surat Arts College for three days, resulted in win for Baroda by a margin of 167 runs. The Baroda College scored 158 in the first innings; S. G. Pawar scoring 74, including six fours and Pandit 25.

Pawar played a brilliant game. The College was cheaply dismissed for 52. Pandit capturing five wickets for 20. Baroda College after scoring 197 for 6 wickets declared.

Pandit 56. Rana 71 not out.

Deshpande and Anglia of Surat bowled well.

The Surat College fared well in second innings, but collected only 138 runs.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY STRIKE ECHO

Suit To Be Filed Against Delhi Newspapers?

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIGARH, August 31.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad returned yesterday from his three days' visit to Naini Tal. The object of the visit is shrouded in mystery. It transpires that it was meant to give an explanation of the strike to the U. P. Government. He leaves for Simla to-day to attend the Assembly session. It is understood he will ask questions in the Assembly against some alleged libellous articles published in certain Delhi newspapers.

The University Executive Council, at a recent meeting authorised the Vice-Chancellor to take legal action against those papers which published false reports about the strike and refused to publish official statements in their columns.

Congress Weekly Banned In Rajnandgaon State

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, September 2.

After closely following on the heels of the Bhopal Durbar's ban on entry and sale of "Akhand Bharat" a Hindi daily of Bombay we get news from the authorities of the Rajnandgaon State under the Eastern States Agency, banning the entry of "Independent" a Congress weekly of Nagpur in that State.

COLOURING OF BUTTER NOT HARMFUL

Secretary, Association of Indian Industries, Bombay, writes:—

The attention of the Committee of the Association of Indian Industries was drawn to certain rules framed recently by the Karachi Municipal Corporation, whereby the sale of butter which was treated with any colouring substance was prohibited.

On enquiries it was found that the practice of giving a light straw colour to butter was common in all countries and that such a colour was considered necessary for trade reasons. Seasonal changes in the pasture for milch cattle brought about changes in the colour of butter from time to time and in order to obtain uniformity in colour throughout, the practice of using vegetable butter colour was generally adopted by dairying interests all over the world. From views expressed by dairy experts and others entitled to speak with authority on this question, the Committee of the Association were convinced that the use of such colour was not deletarious to public health and did not detract from the purity of the butter sold.

In order, therefore, to safeguard the interests of Indian Dairy Owners and Butter Manufacturers the Committee sent a communication to the Chief Officer of the Karachi Municipal Corporation requesting the rescission of the rules in question and permitting the free sale of yellow butter as in the past. The Committee are glad to record that their intercession has been appreciated by the Karachi Municipal Authorities and that orders lifting the ban on the sale of coloured butter will be issued shortly.

In the Rugby League, Rochdale beat Featherstone by 15 points to 8.

In the Third Division (Northern Section) of the English Football League, Rochdale lost to Mansfield by 3 goals to 1.

Lincolns Go Down To King's Regiment

'HOLDERS' TO MEET K. S. L. I.: FINAL OF ROVERS TOURNEY

The Lincolnshire Regiment from Nasirabad was eliminated from the Rover's Cup Tournament in the second semi-final, by the King's Regiment from Multan by 2 goals to nil, on Wednesday evening.

It was a rather scrappy game, in which neither of the teams displayed the fine points of the game, and the standard of football was much below the mark, witnessed in any semi-final of a knock-out tournament.

The Lincolns were the first to attack and a fine movement ended in Scissors shooting over, and in the next minute Cartlidge saved at the expense of a corner. A fine run on the right saw Shaw send in a neat pass to Jackson, who, however, was unfortunate to lose the ball just near the goal-mouth. Once again the Lincolns took up the attack, but Stone shot over. For a time play was confined to mid-field, neither of the sides holding any territorial advantage. Finally, the King's got the better of the Lincoln's and for the rest of the first period were entirely on the offensive. At this stage Shaw, the King's outside right, was unlucky to hit the crossbar. From the rebound Melia got possession of the ball, but Read was able to clear. The next minute at the other end Cartlidge was seen to bring off a magnificent save from a long shot off English. Play was once more transferred to the opposite area, where Jackson gave his side the lead with a well-timed shot, which had Read completely beaten, two minutes before the interval. Once more the King's came up, but this time Read saved, and at the interval there was no more scoring, the King's leading by a solitary goal.

The second period was more or less the repetition of the first, with the King's giving a shade better display. Soon after the resumption Jackson was seen to head over from close quarters. At the other end a fine pass from Stone ended in Scissors missing his objective by inches. Then a peculiar incidence occurred when Scissors kicked the ball out of Cartlidge's hands, just a few yards out, but nothing happened.

In the next minute English was robbed of the ball by Higginbottom at the most critical moment. Then for a time it was a ding-dong affair, the ball travelling from end to end. The King's once more took the upper hand and Read was seen to bring off a fine save by throwing himself at Jackson. In the closing stages, a fine opportunity of equalizing was lost, when English placed the ball on the wrong side of the net, when he had only the goalkeeper to beat. Two minutes before the end, however, Hughes put the issue beyond doubt, when he had Read beaten with a high shot. The end soon came with the King's leaving the field winners by 2 goals to nil.

RESULT:

KING'S REGIMENT ..... 2 goals.
LINCOLNS. ..... Nil.

TEAMS:

KING'S REGMT.:— Cartlidge; Higginbottom and Thompson; Marles, Quinn and Howard; Shaw, Melia, Jackson, Hughes and Moore.

LINCOLNS.:—Read; Dobbs and Shaw; Maughan, Drury and Ibbett; Stone, Scissors, English, Turner and Thorpe.

Referee:—Mr. Birtchnell.

SATURDAY:

FINAL:—K.S.L.I. v. King's Regiment, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

Commissioner Recommends Amendment Of Act For Power To Seize Cattle In Unlicensed Premises

A drastic measure to seize milch cattle and lock up unlicensed premises where such animals are found is recommended by the Medical Relief Committee of the Municipal Corporation in order to remove unauthorised milch cattle stables from the city.

It will be recalled that on 19th December 1935 the Municipal Corporation passed a resolution. "That in view of the fact that unauthorized milch-cattle stables have continued to flourish in the City, the Commissioner be requested to report whether the existing provision of the Municipal Act are sufficient to take effective action for the removal of such stables, and, if not, to suggest necessary draft amendments to the Municipal Act so as to enable the Municipality to take prompt and stringent action for the removal of such stables."

The Municipal Commissioner in his report stated that the existing provisions of the Municipal Act, would be adequate if there were sympathetic co-operation from the Magistrates' Courts but added that it would be desirable to have power to seize milch cattle if found kept in unauthorized or unlicensed premises.

The Medical Relief Committee in its report says:

"As the Corporation are aware a very large number of unauthorized stables exist in the north of the Island and in spite of action being taken against the owners thereof it has not been possible to remove them. The Executive have maintained that action has continuously been taken for their removal but owing to delays in disposal of cases and the comparatively small fines inflicted, the owners have always found it profitable to continue to flout the law.

"The remedy therefore would appear to be as suggested by the Commissioner to have power to seize milch cattle found to be kept in these stables. This would provide a strong deterrent both to intending offenders as also to those who continue to offend. It would also be desirable to obtain powers to lock up the premises in question so as to prevent their being used again and again for housing milch cattle.

"The Committee therefore beg to recommend that the Commissioner be requested to submit draft amendments to the Municipal Act, so as to empower the Municipality to seize milch cattle if found kept in unauthorized or unlicenced premises and also to lock up the premises where such animals are found."

The number of out patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and also Labour Cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa road of Surat in the month of August was 7139 men, 4961 women, 5871 children 7 labour. Total 17.978.

SLEEP WELL and wake refreshed

You can make sure of sound natural sleep by taking Genasprin. No matter how over-tired, worried, irritated and restless you may feel, two tablets of Genasprin in water taken at bed-time will help you to sleep well and wake refreshed. Genasprin cannot disturb the digestion or affect the heart. Nor is it habit-forming. Notice how Genasprin disintegrates completely in water—this indicates its absolute purity and rapidity of action. Doctors everywhere recommend it.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Adhik Bhadarva Vad, 2, 1992
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 16, 1355
Parsi: Gatha 3, 1305
Hightide: 0-35; 12-55
Lowtide: 6-34; 19-03.
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.

S.S. Rawalpindi with English mails of August 29, due at 5 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Friday, September 4.

Dadabhoy Navroji Birth anniversary celebrations (1) at C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m. Mrs. Naidu presiding, (2) at Hall of Gujerati Stri Mandal Amreli House, Girgaum, Back Road.

Saturday, September 5.

Parsi New Year: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hammers A. F. I. Ground, 5-45 p.m.

Sunday, September 6

World Peace Congress Day Celebrations.

"Onam" celebrations, Muzaffarabad Hall, 4 p.m. Mrs. Naidu presiding.

BOMBAY CONTINGENT A.F.I.

It is intended to hold the Annual Sports Meeting of the Bombay Contingent, A.F.I. on Wednesday (December 16th, 1936.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Show Boat." Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kelly the Second." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Speed Reporter." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Captain January." Time as usual
EXCELSIOR—"Pot Luck". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Vidrohee." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p. m.
MINERVA—"Saed-e-Havas." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Hearts Divided" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Dantes Inferno." Time as usual.
PATHE—"Till We Meet Again." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday Morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Usha." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
REGAL—"Show Boat." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Jehanara." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Prabhu-ka-Pyara." Daily at usual time.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCK STAFF'S MOSLEM ASSOCIATION

The 3rd annual general meeting of the members of the Association will be held at "Neighbourhood Hall", New Nagpada, on (Sunday) the 6th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Mr. Syed Munawar will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Bombay Students Conference Committee will be held today (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Students Brotherhood Offices Chowpatty, Bombay.

LECTURE ON CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Kumarika and Stree Mandal, Sjt. Bhupathbai Gopalrao Mehta of Ahmedabad will deliver a lecture at 3-30 p.m. on "Psychology of Children" to-day (Thursday) in Sarojnivas, Juhu Road.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Oldenbarnevelt" Via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. Respectively on Friday the 4th instant.

Superscribed registered Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S. S. "Incomati" Via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 5th instant and unregistered upto 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 6th inst.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "President Wilson" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11-0 a.m. on Saturday the 5th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

"Dollar Steamship Lines S.S. President "Wilson" Voy/47 will arrive here on the 3rd instant, and will land passengers at No. 16 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 4th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles, New York and Boston."

Passengers must be present for medical inspection at 1-0 p.m.

Steamer Clan Mactaggart arrived Suez on Monday evening August thirty-first.

SIMULTANEOUSLY AT
Regal and Capitol
(at usual popular prices)
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also
3rd TEST at OVAL
and PETERSEN—FOORD
Championship Fight
Free List Suspended

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 P. M.
TOM WALLS
RALPH LYNN
IN
"POT LUCK"
with
"ROBERTSON HARE"

Saved at last by Alembic's

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DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court confirmed the death sentence passed on Irabasappa Bhimappa by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur for the murder of a woman named Nilawa.

The accused was on terms of illicit intimacy with the deceased who was a well-to-do woman. for some time prior to the murder, their relations were estranged because of a quarrel over some matter and, therefore, the woman prohibited the accused from visiting her.

On April 1 last, when the woman was returning from her neighbour's house she was attacked by the accused who inflicted 16 stab wounds, as a result of which she died.

GHEE AND BUTTER FAKERS FINED

The following persons were convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, for adulteration of ghee and butter during the week ending August 29.

Sakalchand Kishnaji, owner of the grocer's shop at No. 836, Haines Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 26-8-36, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 25.9 per cent.

Mr. G. G. Mule, owner and vendor of the shop in Padhye Building, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 29-8-36, in default to undergo 2 weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling butter adulterated to the extent of 29.5 per cent.

A JUHU TRAGEDY

On Tuesday a sad drowning tragedy occurred on the Juhu Beach. The body of a man which has not yet been identified was found at the Beach. A bundle of clothes was found at a spot near Vadivalla's hotel in the evening. The Lifeguard was soon sent for, and with some help secured on the spot got the body to land by 10 p.m.

The man is believed to be of about 50 years of age.

On Wednesday morning, Sub-Inspector Rane held an inquest on the beach, after which the body was removed to the Andheri Hospital.

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the above Association Professor J. B. Niedul of the New York University will deliver a lecture on "Microchemistry" tomorrow (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. in the lecture-room No. 32 of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ

Under the Special Lecture Series, Srimat Kshatra Jagadguru, Kolhapur, will deliver a lecture to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay. Mr. Ramrao Balkrishna Kirtikar will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

A lecture has been arranged by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the above Council and will take place at the Town Hall (B.P.W.C., office) today (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. when Dr. G. S. Ghurye Professor of Sociology, will speak on "Relationship of Man and Woman to Society."

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects a Lecture on "The City Beautiful—A Layman's Ideas" will be delivered by Miss Gulestan J. Bahadurji, at the Registered Office of the Institute—the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. P. P. Kapadia will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY REFEREES' ASSN.

The following further appointments have been made by the Indian Football League:—

Sunday 6th September 4-40 p.m.—Kings Circle vs. Kanara Saraswat, Mr. F. H. Terry, Mr. I. B. Sen Gupta and Mr. U. C. Dutt.

Sunday 6th September 5-40 p.m.—D. L. I. Followers vs. Parel Sporting Club, Mr. L. Hibbert, Mr. H. P. Kennedy and Mr. W. P. Sullivan.

SAVANTWADI MUSLIM ASSOCIATION

Members of the Association are hereby informed that H. H. Raja Bahadur Shrimat Sir Khem Sawant of Savantwadi is due to arrive from Europe by S. S. "Rawalpindi" to-day (Thursday) when he will be garlanded on behalf of the Association. Those desiring to be present at the function are hereby requested to do so at the Mole Station at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of The Kanara Brotherhood there will be a public debate in the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on (Saturday) the 5th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). The proposition to be debated will be:—

"In the present political state, internationalism is a dangerous ideal for Indians to persue".

Mr. V. B. Shanbhag will propose whilst the opposition will be led by Mr. Joachim Alva. Mr. M. C. Chagla will preside.

Those desirous of participating in the debate are kindly requested to write to the Secretary the Kanara Brotherhood, Bangadwadi, 302B Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay, at least a day before the debate.

WORKERS TO HAVE THEIR OWN SHOP

City Cloth-Printers' Strike Sequel

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

About 200 workmen employed in the cloth printing shops in the city, it is stated, have decided to start a workshop of their own, on a co-operative basis.

Almost all the remaining workers have resumed work to-day, having gone on strike during the past few days.

These two hundred workmen could not be absorbed in the work-shops where they were formerly employed it is stated, owing to the alleged stern attitude of the employers.

The two hundred workmen have decided to raise a capital of Rs. 2,000 by subscription and then approaih the Co-operative Department for a loan of Rs. 3,000, which would enable them to start business.

With this object, efforts are being made to get the Cloth Printers' Union registered at an early date.

"ONAM" CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY

Interesting Function In Muzaffarabad Hall

The Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will be celebrating "Onam," the spring Festival of Kerala on Sunday, the 6th instant at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road. A variety programme has been arranged for the occasion. An exhibition of Kerala products has also been arranged. Interesting items in the programme include "Kolattam" by girls and comics and imitations by Mr. Nayanar and Mrs. Lalita Venkitram will give a programme of Indian Music. The exhibition will be open from 2-30 p.m. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside over the function.

WORLD PEACE CONGRESS (BOMBAY SECTION).

In order to extent cordial support to the ideal of the World Peace Congress a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday (6th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Peace Committee. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and among the speakers will be:—Mrs. Hansa Mehta, and Messrs. K. M. Munshi, K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, Indulal Yajnik, K. T. Chandy, J. Bukhari and others.

PUBLIC SECURITY ACT AGAIN

Important Sections Will Be Enforced In Calcutta And Suburbs

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

A notification in to-day's "Calcutta Gazette" announces that certain important sections of the Bengal Public Security Act, 1932, will be enforced in Calcutta, its suburbs and the district of 24-Parganas with effect from September 3 as the Governor-in-Council is satisfied that by reason of movement subversive of law and order a state of emergency has arisen in those places in such a kind that the existing powers of the Government are inadequate for maintenance of public security. —United Press.

FINE FOR DELHI LABOUR LEADER

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Mrs. Chandu Bibi, President of the Delhi Workers' League, has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100, in default four months' simple imprisonment by the Additional District Magistrate, Alipore, for delivering a seditious speech on June 11 at a certain park in Calcutta.—United Press.

MANMAD SUPPORT

Under the auspices of Nandgaon Taluka Congress Committee a largely attended meeting of the Peasants, collected from the surrounding villages, at Budhalwadi near Manmad on Tuesday to observe the All-India Kisan Day. Mr. D. L. Pathak presided.

Mr. Vasant Rao Naik, vice-president of the Taluka Congress Committee after a short speech moved resolutions demanding the Government to reduce the revenue 50 per cent, appoint a permanent committee consisting of the elected representatives to fix the annual land revenue, to stop the repayment of loan, to forego the land revenue during the time of famine and to control the rates of the food, grain etc.,

Minimum Salary For Municipal Employees

Standing Committee Forwards Resolution To Commissioner For Remarks

The resolution of Mr. M. R. Masani passed in the Municipal Corporation last week that no person in the municipal employment shall be given a salary of less than Rs. 30 per month came before the Standing Committee on Wednesday, but it was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for remarks without any discussion.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, the Chairman, handed over a questionnaire to the Commissioner in which he asked questions as to how the resolution, if given effect to, would affect the municipal revenue, general expenditure and taxes.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Juhu, the charm of all Suburban Pleasure resorts, every year claims a number of victims. This year also it has repeated its call and, the most suprising of it all is, has claimed two victims in the space of three days. I wonder whether Juhu too is haunted by a ghost, just like the one the Bombay people believe haunts Hornby Vellard.

It will be recalled on last Sunday Mr. Ramji Dhanji Patel, a wealthy Bombay jeweller, was drowned in tragic circumstances with his wife and family helplessly witnessing his tragedy, but on Tuesday Juhu witnessed a tragedy that was of a quite different nature.

It so happened that some time before noon the lifeguard at Juhu noticed a bundle of clothes lying about the sands at a spot opposite Vadivalla's Hotel. Some hours passed before his suspicion was aroused and seeing nothing in the water, he made inquiries along the shore but nobody claimed the bundle. He then entered the water and made a thorough search but nothing was found and no person was reported missing. A little after eight, however, a European on the beach opposite the Governor's Hut at Juven noticed something floating some distance out in the sea and in the moonlight he distinguished it to be a body. The Life-guard being summoned the body was brought ashore with some assistance by 10 p.m.

This body is said to be of an elderly Indian between forty-five and forty-eight years old and it has not been able to discover to what denomination the man belongs. The bundle of clothes consisted of a yellow pair of trousers carrying the initial "W. S." on tape, a pair of white canvas shoes, a banian, an old sun hat and a turkish face towel with blue stripes, and from these clothing they are inclined to believe the body is that of a Christian. This body has not been claimed or identified up to the time of writing. . . I again warn all the seabathers of Juhu to be careful for the sea is at present in its monsoon current.

STUD BULLS.

I understand that Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakub Vazir Mahomed, the Collector of Thana, has received more than a dozen offers of Stud Bulls from prominent persons in response to the appeal made by the Viceroy.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains	Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	4 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains	Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8.40

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

"Sanj Vartaman" Pateti Number

The annual number of the 'Sanj Vartaman" is published on the eve of the Parsi New Year, and as usual, it is a bulky volume containing interesting articles and attractive illustrations.

The English section, which runs into over 120 pages, contains some excellent articles on varied subjects by well-known contributors. These include the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna, Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, Sir Jehangir Coyajee, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Professor Rushbrook Williams, Mr. Stanley Jepson, Miss G. J. Bahadurji and Mr. L. R. Tairsee. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has sent a message to the proprietors of the annual. There are several little interesting poems also.

In the editorial, the chief events of the year are briefly yet vividly reviewed. These events include the demise of famous Parsis during the year, which, it points out, has been mourned not only by the community but also by the whole of India. Politics, jungle-life, materialism and spiritualism, religion, "kathakali", capitalism, insurance, law, stamp-collecting, unemployment, municipal administration—are the subjects which are covered by the articles and most of them are worth perusal.

Gujerati Section

The Gujerati section is covered by seasoned writers, some of whom distinguish themselves by contributing to special numbers, primarily, if not exclusively. The names of a few writers cannot justifiably be omitted. Among them are: Dr. Jal Dastur Khurshedji E. Pavri, Dr. Shapurji A. Banker; Dastur Khurshedji E. Pavri; Lt.-Colonel "Dayasagar"; Mr. Jehangir B. Sanjana; Edward K. M. Kutar, Nanabhai F. Mama, Mr. Dossabhoy E. Bharucha, Mr. S. M. Desai, Dahyabhai H. Desai, and Mr. Jamshed K. Tarapore.

RELIEF FOR PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURISTS

Bombay Government's Land Revenue Administration Report

The following is an extract from the Land Revenue administration report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind for the past year:

A cold wave passed over the Northern and Central Divisions and Sind in January (1935). Considerable damage was done to the standing crops in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat districts, parts of Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona districts, and the non-Barrage and riverian areas in Sind. Liberal remissions and suspensions of land revenue were granted in the areas affected.

LOW LEVEL OF PRICES.

The general level of prices continued to be comparatively low. Every year since 1930-31 relief had been given to the agriculturists on account of the low prices of agricultural produce. The collection of arrears of land revenue had been either suspended altogether or carefully restricted. In certain tracts, notably rice-growing areas, outright remissions were given on account of the special conditions of those areas. In affording relief on account of low prices in 1934-35 Government modified and systematized their old policy and granted outright remissions in all areas where the percentage by which current prices had fallen in comparison with settlement prices showed that relief to the revenue payers was desirable. The net land revenue demand, after deducting remissions and suspensions, was almost completely recovered in the Presidency proper, the collections being 100 or almost 100 per cent. excepting in the Bombay Suburban District where the low figure of collection was mostly due to unrecovered non-agricultural assessment. The number of cases in which the forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code, had to be resorted to showed a decrease as compared with the previous year, in all the three Divisions.

The condition of industry and commerce did not show any noticeable change for better or worse. Five new spinning and weaving mills were opened in Ahmedabad which now possesses 105 such mills. Two new match factories were started in the Bombay Suburban District. The mill industry at Sholapur feels the effect of competition from the Bombay, Ahmedabad and neighbouring mills in Indian States.

TRADE RECOVERY IN SIND

In Sind, there were signs of gradual recovery of trade. The value of the entire maritime trade amounted to Rs. 49.46 crores as against Rs. 42..39 crores in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 7.07 crores, or 17 per cent. Both imports and exports, foreign as well as coastal, shared in the improvement. The increase in export trade was mainly confined to cotton, barley, wheat, rice and the pulses. The increase in the import trade was confined mainly to cotton and woollen piece-goods, artificial silk and silk manufactures. The coastal trade showed an improvement of Rs. 2.56 crores over the previous year. The new salt industry at Karachi showed further progress, its shipment to Calcutta rising from 34,517 tons to 83,311 tons, or by 141 per cent.

PRESS ACT IN FORCE IN LYALLPUR

LYALLPUR, Sept. 1.

The police have launched prosecution against the keepers of all the local printing presses under Sec. 3 (12) of the Press Act in the Court of Lala Sant Ram, Additional District Magistrate. The charge against some of them is that they printed matter in their Press without mentioning their names while others have been challaned for mentioning their names as printers on certain publications while actually they had not been printed in their Press.

All the keepers are on bail and the case commences to-morrow.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1936

REVOLT OF NATIONALISTS

The Party which calls itself the Congress Nationalist Party has at last decided to fight the Congress at the polls. The only regard it pays to the parent body is indicated in the clause in its resolution which says that "while setting up only such candidates as are pledged to vote against the Communal Decision, the Party empowers its provincial branches to enter, subject to the approval of the President of the Party, into any agreement with the Congress, which the situation in a province demands without sacrificing the fundamental principles for which the Party stands." The protracted talks between the Congress President and Pandit Malaviya raised at one time a hope that there would be a settlement between the Congress and the Party. That hope was strengthened when the Congress Election Manifesto fully and clearly interpreted the Congress attitude towards the Communal Award and emphatically condemned it. The interpretation satisfied many Nationalists in Bengal, as was evident from the statements issued by them, particularly by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose. And, indeed, there might have been a settlement between the Congress and the Nationalists if their differences were really confined to the subject of the Award. But we fear the differences are wider; and if they are, they fully explain the final decision of the Nationalists to contest the elections on their own ticket even against the Congress.

Congress Manifesto

Referring to the change in the words of the Manifesto regarding the Congress attitude towards the Award, the Nationalist Party's resolution says: "The Congress Nationalist Party welcomes this change in the attitude of the Congress from one of neutrality to that of rejection of the communal decision. The Party, however, regrets to note that the Congress Election Manifesto does not give any assurance to the public about the Congress representatives' work for rejection of the communal decision in the Legislatures and outside them, nor does it give any direction to the Congress representatives to do so. In view of what had happened in the past it is necessary that such direction should have been given." In the interests of clarity and fairness it is necessary to state here that the Congress was never neutral in its opinion towards the Decision. Its original resolution clearly enough disapproved of it. The Manifesto has done it now in stronger terms. The Congress was, of course, neutral in respect of any one-sided agitation for or against the Decision. And that attitude it still maintains. If the Congress has refrained from giving specific direction to its representatives in the Legislature with regard to the Award, it is not because there is still any doubt about its attitude in the Legislature but because there is no change in the earlier attitude and that is made clear enough in the Manifesto. For instance if there is to be any one-sided propagandist motion in the Legislature for or against the Award, the Congress representatives will not identify themselves with it.

No Fratricidal War

To the superficial observer it may seem anomalous that the Congress should decline to agitate against an Award which it unreservedly condemns. But the anomaly is only apparent and even that is forced upon the Congress by the fact that the two major communities in the country are divided in their attitudes towards the Award. The Congress, which respects the minority communities as well as the majority community and which has pledged itself to satisfy all important communities in devising a solution of the communal problem cannot possibly identify itself with one community in a fight with another and thus encourage a fratricidal feud. To do so would be to aggravate the very evil which is instinct in the Award and makes it reprehensible. This view has satisfied the Congress and the public in general, as may be seen from its being endorsed by the Congress sessions in Bombay and Lucknow. It appealed to the electorate at the last Assembly election in spite of unscrupulous misrepresentation of the Congress and it will do so again at the forthcoming provincial elections in spite of the Nationalist's persistence in their revolt against the Congress. In no case will the Congress attitude be weakened to placate a few who are obsessed by communal fears and prejudices. It is a gross misrepresentation to suggest that the Congress is afraid of the Muslims. It is certainly afraid of, and abhors, a fratricidal war and the consequent perpetuation of the subjection of both Hindus and Muslims.

Laudable Schemes

The decision of the Government of Bengal to help the 57 detenues who have been released after completing the course of industrial training will be welcomed for more than one reason. It is in the first place indicative of the Government's changed outlook, and it will, of course, be of great advantage to the detenues to be provided with the necessary capital advances which will otherwise be difficult to obtain. Government will make a consolidated charge of nine per cent. by way of interest, technical assistance etc., and in return extend to the released detenues various facilities in their new venture. "Pari passu" with this scheme, it is understood that the Bengal Government also propose to set up an industrial corporation for advancing loans to the general public for establishing small industrial concerns. Government will bear a major portion of the administration expenses, and they also guarantee one-half of the first loans up to a limit of Rs. 10 lakhs. We feel sure that this entirely laudable proposal will meet the wholehearted support of the investors and capitalists, as also of the enterprising persons for whom it is intended, and it, indeed, deserves to be followed by other provincial Governments. While we welcome Government's decision to help released detenues we must emphasize that there is no justification for keeping a single individual in jail or detention camp without due trial.

A Home Member's 'Information'

Sir Henry Craik's replies in the Assembly regarding the Indian demand for the release of Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose are so palpably contrary to facts that one cannot but gape with amazement at their utter audacity. Sir Henry Craik is the Home Member of the Government of India and is blessed with unlimited resources for securing information. But all that he knows about the All-India demand for the release of Sjt. Bose is that meetings which were held "in various places" were "not largely attended and generally very little interest was displayed." This wonderful information is only matched by his confession that "my information is about large towns. I have no information about villages." Both his "information" and the lack of it are, of course, parents to his wish and constitute the 'raison d'etre' of a Home Member. But does he really think that a deliberate denial of an All-India fact is worthy of truth or even that it is going to be any help to the bureaucracy?

WORLD WAR AGAINST WAR

New Life For The League

(Through Nofrontier News Service).

GENEVA:—A great crusade is being initiated by the International Peace Campaign (Rassemblement Universel) to mobilize the peace forces of the world behind a reinvigorated League of Nations. By agreement between Lord Cecil and Pierre Cot, Minister in the Blum Cabinet, Miss Rosa Manus, well-known Dutch feminist leader, has been made General Secretary of the Office which will prepare the Geneva Congress to be held on the eve of the League Assembly.

Representatives of major international societies of women, churches, ex-service men, etc., are to decide the details of an important appeal to be launched to the world over the signature of prominent political leaders.

With Socialist governments in France and Spain, and with Belgium once again favouring the Socialists, important international action is well within the possibilities. Men like Azana in Spain, Cot and Jouhaux in France, and Vandervelde in Belgium are all closely identified with the International Peace Campaign and with the Governments in their respective countries. A movement against war and for the collective organization of peace, therefore, has some chance of success. In this way it is hoped not only to arrest the drift toward war but also to give the League the fresh vitality which it so sorely needs.

THEY HATE YOU.

PARIS.—Propaganda, modern style, was recently tried in France with the obvious intention of increasing the armament budgets. French papers reported that an English Conservative Member of Parliament had been travelling widely in Germany and everywhere he had asked two questions: Do you want war? and Do you hate the French? The replies, as reported, showed that 90 per cent. of the Germans did not want war and the same 90 per cent. hated the French.

What else can the French do in the face of this overwhelming hatred of their neighbours except to arm still more? If in doubt, let them ask the advice of the great munitions lord, Schneider Creusot, which is reported as spending more than 50,000,000 francs a year for propaganda purposes.

THE ARMY WITHOUT HATE.

They cannot go to war, but they can—and will, make sacrifices to help their country and humanity. These are the war resisters who have been organized for several years into "the army without hate" which, under the leadership of Pierre Ceresole, has aided materially in the rehabilitation of regions visited by catastrophes in many countries. Last summer they operated in Switzerland. A great dam had broken and had caused tremendous havoc in the valley below. From all over Europe volunteers came to restore the valley. English, French, Italian, Polc and Bulgar mixed with Swiss, Dutch and American.

This International Union for Civilian Service has, during its several years of activity, organized twenty-one different relief and reconstruction projects in a number of countries, mainly in France, Switzerland, India and England. About three thousand individuals from various European countries, the United States, Mexico and India, have volunteered their services. In 1934 relief work was undertaken in India on the initiative of Gandhi, with the co-operation of Ceresole, the president of the I. U. C. S. Plans are now being made for international relief action of this sort in all countries in the world.

SCHOOL PEACE BALLOT.

At the Leighton Park School in Reading, England, the boys of the school organized a School Peace Committee. One of the first activities of this group was a peace ballot containing 13 questions. Some of these were taken from the National Peace Ballot, but others were new. Among the new questions were such as the following:

Will you tolerate war in any form?

Are you in favour of the internationalization of civil aviation?

Do you accept the Christian Pacifist attitude to war?

Should anti-gas training be compulsory?

The results indicated that 34 per cent of the students thought that war might be justifiable in certain instances, while 91 per cent objected to the private ma-

Continued on Page 8)

The New Constitution

"A Camouflage From End To End"

By J. B. PETIT

I

The new Government of India Act has already been put on the Statute Book, and will take effect on the 1st of April 1937, on which day the reformed Councils will come into existence. It is said to confer upon the country what has been euphemistically described as "Self-Government," or at least complete "Provincial Autonomy," with the promise of the "Democratization of the Central Government," looming at some distance in the near future, side by side with the introduction of "Federation". It is not the purpose of this contribution merely to narrate in detail the various methods that have been recommended in the Act to this end, but to examine in brief the scope and effect of the new Constitution, and to see whether it will result, as is claimed on its behalf, in real devolution of power to the children of the soil; or merely in a perpetuation of existing conditions in a new garb and under a new name. It is only when this is done, and the correct import of all the provisions of the Act and the numerous safeguards, with which they are hedged, are adequately realised that the central idea of the whole scheme becomes painfully apparent; and forces one to the inevitable conclusion that it is a clever and calculated, if crudely disguised, attempt to strengthen and consolidate British hold on India for an indefinite period.

Why No Preamble?

First of all, there is no preamble to the Act where one can find the principle underlying the Constitution. It is a remarkable omission; but it cannot be accidental. The Act of 1919 had one, describing the policy of the British Government towards this country as "the progressive realisation of responsible self-government." Its deliberate removal from this Act and the total absence of the mention of any policy at all, either mean that the British Government have purposely contrived, for reasons best known to themselves, to keep the matter vague and elastic; or that they are deliberately going back on their principle. The gravity of this omission is very considerably enhanced by the fact that the Constitution embodied in the Act is not such as to lead to freedom automatically in the ordinary course of its evolutionary progress. In this respect, the Act is more retrograde even than the Simon Commission which recommended that "the new Constitution must contain within itself the seeds of growth." On the contrary, it has been definitely laid down that "the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by the British Parliament . . . .," which means, in other words, that the country will have to go back to it for the next advance, and put up with the tedious repetition in the future of endless perorations, consultations, conferences, and the entire process of stage-management which we have seen enacted recently with such care and exactitude. For all these and other reasons, the omission is ominous and fraught with alarming possibilities for the future.

Defence

Let us now hurriedly examine the Act under various broad heads; and particularly the political and economic aspects of it, such as defence, foreign affairs, legislation, civil administration and the services; finance, taxation, and commerce and industry.

It is not only the right but also the duty of a self-governing country to defend itself; and to be, therefore, in complete control of its army, navy and all other means of defence. But these are all reserved subjects, kept entirely in the hands of the foreign executive, so that even the Indian Legislature cannot have any control over them under the Act. The Indianisation of the army is still a far cry; and it is now clear that the Government do not wish to bring it about.

A self-governing country also determines its relations with foreign territories. But, "external affairs," too, are a reserved subject; and the expression under the Act, unfortunately, includes even matters relating to commerce with other countries, emigration and immigration and the like, which are all outside the control of the Legislature.

In all other vital matters of any political importance or significance, the determining voice, and, indeed, the final control, are, by a series of contrivances and safeguards and special discretionary powers, absolutely vested, either in the Governor-General or the Secretary of State for India, or both; and the Legislatures have been completely emasculated in those respects.

In legislation, Section 32 invests the Governor-General with absolute power to veto any bill passed by the Federal Assembly.

Finance

In the matter of finance, expenditure, taxation and all questions relating to the economic condition and progress of the country, the Assembly will be more helpless still. Section 34 makes practically 80 per cent of the expenditure of the Central Government, on the present basis, non-votable. Among other things, these include defence, political department, excluded areas, and ecclesiastical affairs.

Speaking incidentally of the last-mentioned item, it is absurd in the extreme that even the cost of an incidental to the establishment and maintenance of a denomination of the Christian Church, should be thus arbitrarily imposed upon the revenues of a wholly non-Christian country. It has always been a matter of surprise to us Indians, that

(Continued on Page 10)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

NEW ZEALAND'S PROPOSAL.

Was it not the late M. Briand who had proposed an international police force for the League of Nations? The proposal fell through because the League of Nations was afraid of the French bloc and rightly feared that the League force would be used by France to protect the Treaty of Versailles and preserve her hegemony over Europe. The situation has considerably changed since then, but the League, as the Abyssinian tragedy has proved, still remains under the domination of a few Big Powers and the revival of the Briand proposal by New Zealand suffers from the same evil possibilities and dangers under the present constitution of the League. The suggestion, however, of a nation-wide plebiscite of all League Members regarding sanctions and their enforcement is admirable. The generality of the people, the whole world over is still against war and aggression. The plebiscite is certain to be successful and it will exercise at least a considerable psychological influence over militarists and war-mongers.

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS

Madame Tabouis has made a very sensational disclosure in the French newspaper "L'Oeuvre" as regards German interference in the Spanish affairs. It is not unnatural for General Franco to practice duplicity at the expense of his own country and his Moorish friends and offer a huge portion of Morroco to Germany in return for Nazi assistance to place him in the seat of power. Madame Tabouis' revelations, of course, deserve the immediate and urgent attention of the Powers if they do not want the present crisis to develop into a world war. But, in the meantime, the world cannot help being amused at the—is'nt the word Gilbertian?—situation created by Rome being provoked by General Franco's offer to Germany to criticize the latter's intervention in Spain.

RADIO AND GOVERNMENT.

Lord Linlithgow's broadcast speech was the subject of some interesting interpellation in the Assembly on Tuesday last. One can sympathize with, even admire, the defiant frankness of Sir Frank Noyce's reply: "I am not prepared to discuss the action of the Viceroy." Who on the Treasury Benches, can dare to discuss what a Viceroy does? But that renders still worse the equivocation which Sir Frank indulged in with reference to a perfectly simple and straightforward question as to the reason and authority for the Government of India allowing a political speech to be broadcast by the Viceroy. Sir Frank, of course, tried to be both clever and faithful. He fully vindicated the latter virtue, but, as to the former, he has succeeded only in exposing Government's intentions as regards the use of the Indian Radio.

THE "KISAN DAY."

The "All-India Kisan Day," celebrated in this city and elsewhere on Tuesday, is indicative of the growing strength of the Kisan movement and the Kisans' demands, political and economic. The Congress has whole-heartedly supported the movement and may even be said to have taken the lead in bringing it into existence. It may, therefore, be trusted to help the cause in all possible ways both in the legislatures and outside them. It is, however, not enough to endorse verbally the peasants' demands. For the very reason that their condition is now very pitiable and is steadily worsening, they need immediate relief, financially and otherwise. One of the best ways to help them is to promote subsidiary cottage industries in villages. It is cruel to neglect this method of relief on the plea that the relief it gives is but slight. Mere resolutions and speeches, however high-sounding, do not do even that.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS.

In reply to a question in the Legislative Assembly regarding University Training Corps Mr. Tottenham, the Defence Secretary, said that the question of extending the system was being considered by Government. As the extension is desired by most, if not all, Universities in India, and as it affects the question of Indianisation in the Army, Government should not indefinitely delay their decision in the matter. Government plead that their plans are "subject to the limitations necessarily imposed by financial considerations". But if Government have the will, they can always find the funds for their schemes. "The first step", they also plead, "must be to improve the training in the existing units". That is always their excuse when they are loath to take the second step.

Companies' Act Amendment Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some agitation has been set up by interested persons in connection with the clauses relating to Managing Agency, on the ground specially that companies have been assisted financially to a great extent and that sanctity of the contract between the Managing Agents and the Company should be respected. I am afraid these people are talking with their tongue in the cheek. I am basing my contention on the history of Ahmedabad companies, of which I have some close knowledge. I am sure the same remarks will hold good for other centres also.

Between 1910-14 a number of cases had come to the courts in which the Agents were found to have appropriated funds of the company to a large extent. In 1924-25 there were a number of cases, but the groups of companies were under the management of same Managing Agents. In two of these cases the agents were shown to have utilised more than 40 (forty) lacs of rupees each for their private use out of the amounts raised on the credit of the companies.

In the case of one group, the Managing Agents were sentenced by the Court of Sessions to rigorous imprisonment while in the case of the second group the agent was saved by the kindness of the Official Liquidator. Much more evidence can be gathered to show the futility of the first argument of the Mill-Agents. Regarding the "sanctity of the contract" the less said the better. If one examines the contracts of different agents, it will appear that almost the first resolution of the Board of Directors nominated by the promoters is to execute the contract in terms of the agreement shown in the schedule and some friends of the agents are authorised to attest the seal, as directors. The Company has hardly commenced the work. In my view such contracts are no contracts at all. There are no two parties. I was amused to read some time back an article in defence of private companies. In this connection I would only say that if the writer had cared to inquire about the mushroom Provident Societies that came into existence, he could have found out the amount of mischief wrought by unscrupulous adventures—in the guise of Managing Agents of such mushroom companies.

Time has arrived when some restriction should be placed on the working of private companies also.—Yours etc.,

JIVANLAL V. DESAI,
Bar-at-Law.

Ahmedabad.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The unofficial advisers appointed to assist the Government in respect of negotiations with the United Kingdom are expected to assemble at Simla within a fortnight. They will then sit as an independent body to examine the various data collected by the Government of India and also the replies received from local Governments, commercial and trades bodies. The advisers will be at liberty to keep their own counsel or seek the help of a secretariat official.—A. P.

* * * *

According to Sir Henry Craik's "information," the meetings on the All-India Subhas Day, "were not larly attended and generally very little interest was displayed."

Another compliment to the efficienty of the Home Department?

* * * *

TO-DAY'S GREAT PUZZLE.

What is the first "principle" of the "Congress" Nationalist Party, rejection of the Communal Award or the Government of India Act?

* * * *

By the way, you have to wait till the next meeting of the Congress Nationalist Party for the announcement of candidates: among them being Sir Hari Singh Gour, Dr. Moonje, Bhai Parmananda, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Pandit Hridaya Nath Kunzru who are all pledged to "reject" the Government of India Act.

* * * *

Professor Phillip Noel-Baker, the "Socialist" M.P., accuses Signor Mussolini of plotting against Britain in Palestine, India and Egypt.

What about British Imperialism as the principal, original "deux ex machina?"

* * * *

"Comrade" Jamnadas Mehta unveiled the statue of a former Police Commissioner last evening. No. It was not draped in red.

* * * *

By the way, we have scrupulously rejected a series of paragraphs contributed by the Junior Colleague. His impish puns on this unveiling ceremony were, to say the least, irreverent.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.

(Contributed by the Junior Colleague).

(1) The letter from "A Coolie" featured on the edit page of the "Evening News" was really written by a coolie.

(2) Mayor Jamnadas Mehta is sponsoring a scheme to raise the statues of all ex-Police Commissioners, beginning with one of Mr. Wilson (with a regulation lathi in his hand) to be erected on the Azad Maidan.

* * * *

Provoked by General Franco's offer of a Moroccan colony to Germany, Italy is reported to have begun criticising German intervention in Spain, says a Paris report.

Quite natural. Honour even among Fascists involves fifty-fifty share.

* * * *

A British peer, we read, always carries a potato in his pocket.

Our Liberal Knights, too, may well emulate his example. In pure self-defence, of course!

* * * *

LOW KICKS AND HIGH JINKS.

"The W. I. F. A. made football history in Bombay on Tuesday when they invited ladies to be present at their annual dinner, at the Taj Mahal Hotel. This perhaps was the reason why the attendance beat all previous records."

—Writer in B. B. Minor.

* * * *

A little girl was trying to dress herself for the first time unaided. After struggling for a few minutes she came into her mother's bedroom, and said tearfully:

"How can I button my dress when the buttons are at the back and I'm in the front?"

FALL OF HILL LAPUNCHA

Insurgents Claim Big Advance

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GERMANY

PARIS.—"Germany is involving herself in the Spanish affair, with daily increasing determination," declares Madame Tabouis in *L'Oeuvre*. She says: "It is perfectly certain that General Franco in return for the good services afforded him by Herr Hitler has bound himself to hand over to Germany the huge Spanish colony of Moroccan Rio de Oro. Hence we now have from Rome the first criticisms of German intervention in Spain."—Reuter.

GOVT. POSITION DESPERATE

Insurgents Make Big Advance

HENDAYE: Sept. 2.

The insurgents have captured hill Lapuncha.

A cable from Biriatou states:—

After a spell of lull, in which both the sides on the Irun Front were busy consolidating their positions and repairing the defences, heavy fighting recommenced this afternoon and machineguns and artillery vigorously bombarded the opposing forces.

The situation of Government troops suddenly changed for the worse when the insurgents made a big advance occupying nearly the whole of Mount Turiarte, the main Bastion loyal defences before Irun.

Observers on the Frontier express the opinion that the Government position is now desperate as the capture of the Ridge opens the way to command the main road from Irun to San Sebastian. —Reuter's Special.

FIRING ALL THROUGH NIGHT

HENDAYE: Sept. 2.

The examination of the battlefield shows that the insurgents have not been profited by the intense shelling of yesterday. They have not dug new trenches and fresh Government troops have moved into the deep crater, which is all that remains of the blasted redoubt on the hillside. Rifle and machinegun fire continued all through the night, the insurgents apparently firing in order to cover the win of the armoured lorries bringing supplies of ammunition to the front.—Reuter's Special.

MOWED DOWN BY GOVT. FIRE

HENDAYE, September 1.

All equipment of modern warfare was in operation when heavy fighting resumed throughout the afternoon both on the bank of ed within a hundred yards of Bidassoa and the valley between Ventas and the peak of Pena de Ayas. Despite formidable bombardment by the insurgents and the splendidly equipped Mortar's field-guns, no advance was made but rebel armoured cars approached within a hundred yards of the barracks of Carabiniers held by Government troops 3¼ of a mile from Behovia.

Wave after wave of assaulting insurgents were mown down by Government fire, before the attackers were compelled to return to defensive positions, leaving behind scores of dead and wounded. Several aerial combats occurred between Government chaser planes and squadrons of rebel bombers, while anti-aircraft guns were particularly busy.

Bombs Near Br. Cruiser

GIBRALTAR: Sept. 2.

The insurgent aircraft dropped four bombs near the British cruiser "Worcester," and a German destroyer, off Malaga.—Reuter.

Jesuit College Bombed

The fighting continued until dusk, but despite the insurgents' great superiority in artillery and military position the Irun front remained, practically, unchanged.

While Government troops were compelled to withdraw under heavy artillery fire on the bank of Bidassoa and their position at San Marcial was constantly shelled, they did not surrender the main defences. Twenty-seven buildings are reported to have been struck in Irun and most serious damage occurred at the Jesuit College, now used as the headquarters of Trade Unions and the vicinity of the railway station.

General Mola personally conducted the attack, making desperate attempt to capture Irun.

Unofficial estimate of the killed and wounded in two days' fighting is 1,600.—Reuter.

BIG GUN DUEL

BIRIATOU, Sept. 1.

The reek of gunpowder hung heavily at nightfall over the Bidassao valley after the terrific daylong din had somewhat lulled. The day's operations was essentially a big gun duel in which the rebels gained advantage.

In the absence of adequate dugouts, the defenders' death-roll is presumed to be heavy. Over 600 shells fell on Government positions which guard the remaining 300 yards topmost side commanding entry into Irun.

Farm houses between Alunda and Lapuncha were riddled with projectiles and are still smoking. Loyalist lines were badly churned up, but troops manning the trenches, still held on doggedly and the barrage finally subsided.

The attackers had little strategic advantage to show for the vast expenditure of ammunitions. —Reuter.

MADRID AMBASSADOR AT "PEACE" TALKS

PARIS: Sept. 2.

Contact has been established between the Madrid Government and Burgos, the Northern Insurgent Headquarters, according to the statement of Senhor Mancilla, the Argentine Ambassador, quoted by the "Intransigeant."

It is stated that Madrid has appointed Senhor Americo Castro, Extraordinary Ambassador and he will be proceeding to St. Jean-de-Luz, where diplomats have been holding meetings with a view to declare armistice.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. REABSORBING LONDON SILVER

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, September 2.

A piquant situation has arisen in the American silver world, following the strong belief that the United States treasury is again absorbing London silver, thus indicating another change of America's silver programme. The Treasury refused to comment on the position, but partial clarification was offered by indications elsewhere that the recent London purchases were part of a large block, being bought by the Treasury for Cuba, and it is understood that the United States is adhering to the existing policy of purchasing newly mined silver only.

Another South American country is expected to begin buying soon for coinage purposes, thus further American buying on non-Governmental account may occur, if London silver price remained below New York's.

U. S. BUDGET MAY SHOW BIG DEFICIT

President Roosevelt Forecasts Increase In Public Debt

WASHINGTON, September 2.

A gross deficit of 2,097,000,000 dollars in the current fiscal year is forecast by President Roosevelt in his revised budget summary raising previous revenue estimates.

The President estimates a net deficit of 1,517,000,000 after deducting 580,000,000 allotted for statutory debt redemption during the year.

President Roosevelt forecasts a gross public debt on June 30th of 34,189,000,000 and a net increase of 410,000,000 during the year.—Reuter.

JESSE OWENS BECOMES PRO

Famous Negro Runner Signs Theatrical Contract

NEW YORK, September 2.

Jesse Owens has signed a contract with a theatrical producer to appear either as a professional runner or on the stage.—Reuter.

GRIGG'S TIRADE AGAINST CONGRESS

Adjournment Motion Debate In Assembly

(Continued from Page 1.)

Nationalist Party took part in the debate.

I and Mr. Satyamurti made it perfectly clear to the President that there were no more speakers from our Party or from the Congress Nationalist Party.

From the European Group, two speakers opposed the motion, and 3 speakers out of the unattached members also took part in the debate. We began to ask for closure soon after 5 p.m. and we repeated our motion for closure four times.

The Government realising their weakness deliberately avoided taking part in the debate till 5-30, although the European members and two unattached members spoke for them.

At 5-30, the President observed that he could hardly resist the repeated demand for closure but addressing the Government he asked whether they intended to reply to the debate.

The Commerce Member rose after the President's pointed remark and we felt certain that at 5-45 the debate would be closed."

JUST A CHANCE TO GRIGG

Accordingly, we again demanded closure, but the Finance Member stood up, and the President observed that although the Government ought to have taken part in the debate earlier as the motion was likely to affect the Finance Member's Department, he felt that he must give him a chance.

The Leader of the opposition protested against this procedure and said that it was open to Sir James Grigg to speak any time after 4-15, and there was no justification for him to rise at 5-45 just to avoid division.

The President remarked that the Government should have spoken earlier but he would allow him a chance.

The Leader of the Opposition again protested and pointed out that it was mere subterfuge to avoid division and the Finance Member should therefore not be permitted to speak but as the Finance Member was allowed to speak it was quite obvious that the Government would baulk division and talk the motion out.

We therefore decided to walk out to mark our protest."

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

SIMLA. Sept. 2.

Mr. Avanashalingam Chettiar moving "this House do now adjourn" recalled the debate on the Indo-British Trade Agreement and the assurance given by the Commerce Member Sir Joseph Bhore that "if the substantive level of protection granted by the Legislature be reduced, it will be brought before the Legislature, and it will be only the legislature which will reduce the rate of protection."

The speaker charged the Government with having dishonoured this pledge, and expressed the opinion that the emphasis laid on the revenue position in the Government communique showed a change in their outlook in respect of the policy of discriminating protection.

GHUZNAVI TO RESCUE.

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi reminded the House that Sir Abdur Rahim, the then Leader of the Independent Party failed to carry an amendment that the power given to the Government to vary the rate of protection should cease after two months, unless the Legislature approved such a reduction. The act gave the Government power to vary the duty, and the Government did not deserve censure for acting in the manner required by law.

Mr. Ramsay Scott congratulated the Government on their turning a new leaf by giving immediate effect to the Tariff Board's report. The European Group, though not agreeing with the action in every respect, saw no reason to blame Government for their quick action. The talk of the damaging effect on the textile industry of India, Mr. Scott described, as "all rot". It was nothing more than a friendly gesture which would cost the country next to nothing and which would be used by unofficial advisers to have better relations between India and the United Kingdom. He personally considered that cotton yarn was not properly protected.

Sir Srinivasa Sarma argued against the motion endorsing Sir A. H. Ghuznavi's arguments.

Pt. K. K. Malaviya asked why they should show a gesture to the people of foreign countries, when no such gesture was shown to the people of India.

Dr. Ziauddin said the mill industry concerned had not objected to Government's action which was based on Law and was under powers given by the House. The price index of raw cotton had gone down from 100 to 74, while that of manufactured article had risen from 100 to 114. Anything which would relieve the effect of this maladjustments was welcome.

WHITEHALL DICTATION.

Pt. G. B. Pant characterised Government's action as anti-national, detrimental to the interests of India, and contrary to the pledges given by Sir Basil Blackett, Sir George Schuster and Sir Joseph Bhore. If the Government of India had been ordered by Whitehall, why not candidly say so, instead of seeking arguments under powers, which in this case, had been abused? The real reason was that the Government had no chance of obtaining the support of the Assembly to the Tariff Board's recommendation after the manner in which the Ottawa preference was denounced.

Mr. James described Pandit Govind Pant's speech as vitriolic, showing consuming hatred for the British and deprecated the "disgraceful" terms used against the tariff board by Pandit Pant. The board had discharged their duty efficiently and impartially. The question whether alteration in duties should be subjected to Legislative approval as in U. K. required serious consideration, but the law, as it stood, sanctioned Government action.

Sir Joseph Bhore's pledge related to a radical change in the conditions affecting a protected industry. This was not so in the present case.

MODY ABSENT.

Mr. N. M. Joshi felt that Mr. James had made it clear that if the British interests were affected by an iota, it would provoke hostile attitude among Europeans. The act had authorised action only in emergency. Government had thus misused the power. He regretted that Bombay Mill-owners' representative was absent, but Mill-owners had not objected, because they had secured protection through reducing the wages. He assured Dr. Ziauddin that consumers would not benefit, because the cost would not be less.

Sir Mohd. Zafrullah said that Government's decision was on integral part of the policy of discriminating protection. Government's duty was to reduce or increase the duty according to the quantum of protection required. The report of the Board was received late, and there was considerable uncertainty both as regards trade and Government revenue. That the revenue position was affected was proved by statistics. Moreover the Board had not recommended anything drastic which required delay on their part. And in February, he stated in answer to Mr. Satyamurti that there would be no legislation placed before the House on this subject. (Here Sir Mohd. Zafrullah was heard imperfectly).

At this stage, it was quarter to six. Several members urged closure.

The President called upon Sir James Grigg.

Objections were raised in Opposition benches. Shouts of "shut up" were heard. Sir James Grigg all the time stood desiring to speak.

OPPOSITION WALK-OUT.

Mr. Bulabhai Desai got up and after protesting against the "subterfuge" of talking out the motion and stating Government members should have risen earlier if they wanted to speak walked out, followed by members of his party and also Nationalists shouting "shame."

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry who a few minutes before had been congratulated by the Opposition whips for having come in time for the first time in the session remained in his seat.

After Mr. Bulabhai Desai's remark, the President agreed that Government members should have intervened early in the debate; but now on this occasion when the Finance Member had expressed a desire to speak, he was giving him a chance. (The President's exact words were not audible in the gallery).

After the walk-out, Sir James Grigg commenced speaking at 5-47, and was on his legs at six, when the President declared the motion talked out.

Sir James Grigg pointed out that on the day when the Government's decision was published, while one prominent Ahmedabad millowner in a press interview prophesied disaster to the Indian industry, the Bombay Stock Exchange by a sharp rise in quotations showed the opposite view of investors.

Delay of action of the Board's report would have worsened the already persistent decline in the revenue and accelerated uncertainty of the future course of the trade. Mr. Joshi had talked of surplus budget. Where was the surplus budget when under the head sugar alone at the present rate, there was feared a loss of one crore of revenue. Congressmen had talked of the interests of the toiling masses, but the conduct of the Congress Party was another example of trying to pose as the friends of the poor, while being protectors of the rich. Sir James Grigg also referred to the Congress attitude and Pandit Jawaharlal's socialistic views.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

VALENTINE MAKES 115

England Eleven Out For 377 In Match Against India

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The match between Indians and England Eleven commenced today at Folkestone. The sky was cloudy. The wicket was good.

England Eleven batting first lost their first wicket at seven, Bannerjee removing Barnett's bail off. Woolley who opened the innings with Barnett was caught by Hussain off C. K. Naidu for 23. Ames was next out for 20. Todd and Valentine carried the score to 125 without further loss at lunch, when play had been in progress for ninety minutes, Todd scoring 38 by hard driving and Valentine 41 by cuts and hits to leg.

Todd reached his 50 in 75 minutes. He played vigorously. He hit 13 fours. Partnership with Valentine yielded 170 in 95 minutes. Valentine batted for two hours. Brilliant hitting was the main feature of his innings. Valentine twice successively sixered C. S. Naidu and completed 100 in 90 minutes. Altogether he hit three sixes and fifteen fours. Indian's ground fielding was brilliant.

ENGLAND ELEVEN (First Innings)	
Chalk c C. K. Naidu b C. S. Naidu	35
Robins c Merchant b Bannerjee	42
Wellard c Mushtaq Ali b Bannerjee	9
Chapman c C. K. Naidu b Khan	15
Freeman st. Dilawar Hussain b Khan	11
Barnett b Bannerjee	3
Woolley c Hussain b C. K. Naidu	23
Ames st. Dilawar Hussain b C. K. Naidu	20
Todd c Dilawar Hussain b Bannerjee	79
Valentine c C. K. Naidu b Merchant	115
Stephenson (not out)	24
Extras	1
Total	377

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R	W.
Bannerjee	20	0	94	4
Khan	9	0	41	2
C. K. Naidu	21	2	92	2
C. S. Naidu	18	1	103	1
Merchant	13	3	46	1

INDIA (First Innings):

Merchant (not out)	7
Mushtaq Ali (not out)	4
Total (for nil)	11

—Reuter.

ST LEGER ACCEPTORS

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The following are St. Leger Acceptors:—Rhodes Scholar, Plastercast, Jubic, Foxfield, His Grace, St. Magnus, Pizarro, Magnet, Raeburn, Mahmoud, Columcille, Haulfryn, Esquemeling, Thankerton, Fearlessfox, Precipitation and Boswell.—Reuter's Special.

BACK TO CONGRESS

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

A suggestion that Congressmen should organise an agitation and create public opinion, to make it impossible for continuance of the nine Congress Councillors of the Trichinopoly Municipal Council, who had defied the Congress mandate in respect of the election of the chairman to the Council and refused to resign the Councillorships, when called upon to do so by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, was made by Dr. Varadarajulu Nayudu, who presided a meeting at the Congress House, when Mr. George Joseph delivered an address on "The real Issue."

Dr. Varadarajulu Nayudu and Mr. George Joseph were outstanding figures in Congress politics for a long time, but latterly had kept aloof. At the meeting both of them announced that they had re-entered the Congress area, having watchd the happenings at Trichinopoly which involved a great principle of decency in public life.

25 Sindhi Traders Killed

Earthquake In Korea Causes Terrible Havoc

KARACHI, Sept. 2.

"A calamity worse than the Quetta earthquake has befallen South Korea.

Over twentyfive Sindhi traders have been killed in the disaster and their property worth five lakhs destroyed", wires the Hyderabad (Sind) correspondent of the "Sansar Samachar."

Cables have been received from Seol by Sindhi Merchants in Hyderabad who have trade relations all the world over that a terrible earthquake, accompanied by a violent typhoon caused extensive havoc in that country on August 30.

Cables sent to the survivors have not been replied to.—United Press.

MUZAFFARPUR MUSIC CONFERENCE

MUZAFFARPUR, September 2.

Mr. Sardarprosad Bhandary, Joint Secretary of the Music Conference at Muzaffarpur wires:—

Arrangements for holding the 8th session of the All-India Music Conference at Muzaffarpur from 4th to 8th November are nearing completion.

Generous response has been received from reputed musicians throughout India.

Prominent among those who accepted the invitation, among others, include Professors Narayanrao Vyas, Fyazkhan, V. Patwardhan, Hafizali Sarodia, Abdullatifkhan Beenkar, Muzaffarjhan Munawarkhan, Khudabux Ahmedbux, Goswami Brahmananda Gyangossain, Principal Ratanjankar, Mohanlal dancer, and Mrs. Balasaraswati, and Misses Shanta Amladi, Binapani Mukherjee, Shushamadey Ashaojha.

Interesting items are included in the amateur boys and girls' music competition.

REBEL GENERAL'S BOAST

LISBON, Sept. 1.

The hour of victory is approaching, but war will continue until the end of winter, declared General Mola when he was interviewed. He added that he did not believe that neutrality nations accused the French popular front of openly aiding the Spanish Marxists.—Reuter.

WILL MALAGA FALL?

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 2.

The surrender of Malaga is imminent, according to refugees who state that the insurgents are within three miles of the city on three sides. The population is panic-stricken as the result of heavy bombing from the air.

GOVT. TROOPS ENTERING HUESCA?

Barcelona.—Government troops are about to enter Huesca, the key position in the advance on Saragossa, according to a Government communique.—Reuter.

MINISTERS DISCUSS FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The second meeting of the Ministers since the holidays met this morning and discussed Foreign Affairs, particularly the situation in Spain and the progress of non-intervention plans.

The meeting also considered the attitude to be adopted by Britain at the meeting of the League at Geneva during the end of the month when the League reform will be given preliminary consideration.

The situation in Palestine was also considered. Sir John Simon presided in the absence of Mr. Baldwin.—Reuter.

Eden Suffers From Chicken-Pox

LONDON, September 2.

Captain Eden is suffering from a slight attack of chicken-pox. This will necessitate his absence from the Foreign Office for a short time, but he will remain in telephonic contact and expects to be fully recovered in time to participate in the League Assembly.—Reuter.

MORE WAGES FOR ITALIAN WORKERS

ROME, September 2.

Increases in wages ranging from seven to ten per cent. affecting 80,000 workers have been announced in a number of industries.

The increases are the outcome of continual rise in the cost of living since the beginning of the Abyssinian War.—Reuter's Special.

14 ENTRIES FOR AIR RACE

Lieut. Misri Chand Will Pilot Percival Vega

LONDON, Sept. 1.

There are fourteen entrants for the Britain-Johannesburg Air Race scheduled to start from Portsmouth at 6-15 a.m. on September 29, machines leaving at intervals of a minute The only official control will be at Cairo, although the competitors must be seen turning at Belgrade. Three entries come from South Africa and one from India.

The aircraft will consist of three Percival Gulls, four Percival-Vegas, three Miles Machines, two B. A. Eagles, one De Havilland, one Air-Speed Envoy. The prominent pilots will be Victor Smith piloting a Miles Sparrow Hawk, Tommy Rose a B. A. Double Eagle, C. W. A. Scott, a Percival Vega, John Carbery, a Percival Vega and Lt. Misri Chand, a Percival Vega.—Reuter.

LLOYD GEORGE TO MEET HITLER

LONDON, September 2.

Mr. Lloyd George is leaving for Germany to-day and will have informal talks on the European and general world situation with Herr Hitler, and will study agricultural schemes in Labour Camps.—Reuter.

SOVIET CONSCRIPTS CALLED TO COLOURS

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.

Six hundred thousand youths compriscd of the 1914 class and half of the 1915 class conscripts have been called to the colours in conformity with the recent decree lowering the age for military service to 19. This means a considerable excess over the normal Red Army strength of 1,300,000, but it is pointed out that an ultimate discharge of the older preceding class, which is still under arms, will bring the army to normality.—Reuter

JAP REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

LONDON, September 2.

The Japanese reply to the British Note invoking Escalator clause under the London Naval treaty says, Japan intends to retain 11,059 tons surplus of destroyers and 15,598 surplus of submarines.

The Note is under consideration. —Reuter.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY CAPTAIN KILLED

Motor Car Skids And Crashes Into Wall

LONDON, September 2.

D. A. C. Page, the Gloucestershire County cricket captain, died in hospital from injuries received when his car skidded and crashed into a wall, while returning home last night at the end of their match with Nottinghamshire.—Reuter.

MOROCCAN TROOPS LOOT SP. TOWN

HENDAYE, September 2.

It is reported that Moroccan troops are now looting the Spanish town of Behobia where street fighting is in progress. Many Government troops are flying over to the French Frontier and Gendarmes have been sent to assist the French Frontier Guards to disarm Loyalists entering the French Frontier town of Behobia. —Reuter's Special.

Bombay's Tribute To Ex-Police Chief

Sir P. Kelly Did Not Believe In Lathi Or Bludgeon As Royal Road To Conciliation

MAYOR UNVEILS STATUE

"The Police and the public of Bombay have not always been too friendly towards each other during the last six years and there were unhappily numerous occasions when they came into conflict; but everybody realised that in matters of policy the Police had no free hand and of Sir Patrick Kelly's administration of that policy it can be truly said th at he at any rate did not believe that the lathi or the bludgeon wasthe royal road to conciliation."

With these words. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor, unveiled the statue of Sir Patrick Kelly at the Head Police Office grounds on Wednesday evening before a large and distinguished gathering.

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Joint Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Sir Patrick Kelly Memorial Fund, in requesting the Mayor to unveil the statue, referred to the great services rendered by Sir Patrick Kelly as Commissioner of Police in the City and said:—

"Sir Patrick's tenure of office as Police Commissioner was strenuous and eventful. The wasteful Mill Strikes of 1924, 1928 and 192 and the dreadful communal riots of 1929 and 1932 put his ability and equanimity to test, but he came out of these ordeals successfully with his reputation as an able officer firmly established and greatly enhanced. The secret of his popularity was his keenness to know the popular mind, his anxiety to do the right thing by all and his unfailing courtesy.

FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

"Sir Patrick strove hard to efface crime from the City. To prevent burglaries he created the night-flying squads in plain clothes and deported many bad characters from the City. His care of the pedestrian from the road-hogs resulted in the establishment of a permanent Traffic Advisory Committee. It was during his regime that a Special Branch of the Vigilance Police was created to give effect to the provisions of the Prostitution Act and the Bombay Children's Act. It rescued boys and girls under 16 from dangerous surroundings. Sir Patrick took personal interest in the working of the Children's Aid Society which was started to put into force the Children's Act of 1924.

AS POLICE CHIEF

"As a Chief of the Police, Sir Patrick was a strict disciplinarian and in the exercise of his powers he made no distinction. He purged the Police force of corruption and required it to be above suspicion. At the same time the health and comfort of his men always received his kind attention. He secured for them additional hospital amenities, a club house and play-grounds.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor, in unveiling the statue said:

"For Sir Patrick Kelly I can say that I am fairly qualified to speak with some personal knowledge. He was my colleague in the Municipal Corporation for several years and also on the Standing Committee of the Corporation and I remember how conscientiously he participated in the proceedings of both these bodies. Seemingly a silent member, he was always on the alert and contributed materially to enlighten the House or the Committee in all matters relating to his Department which came before us.

HE GAVE HIS BEST TO CITY

"In his wider activities as the Chief Police Officer of this great City he was easily accessible, patient, courteous and willing to help, and he had built up a great reputation for keeping the Police Force free from temptation and corruption. The public of Bombay know how very sternly he dealt with all proved cases of corruption in his department. This rightly earned him the confidence and respect of the public. Although the Police cannot please all the parties, it can be said without any exaggeration that he gave his best to the City and its citizens.

"The Police and the public of Bombay have not always been too friendly towards each other during the last six years and there were unhappily numerous occasions when they came into conflict; but everybody realised that in matters of policy the Police had no free hand and of Sir Patrick Kelly's administration of that policy it can be truly said that he at any rate did not believe that the lathi or the bludgeon was the royal road to conciliation."

Statue of Sir Patrick Kelly, the ex-Chief of Police, Bombay, executed by Messrs. Goregaokar Brothers.

INSPIRATION TO POLICE DEPT.

"It is therefore no matter for surprise that on his retirement a number of leading citizens felt inspired to organize themselves into a Memorial Committee and decided to raise a statue to him. It is perhaps for the first time that a Police Officer has been shown such unmistakable mark of respect and confidence by the leading citizens of Bombay. The statue that I am going to unveil stands in a position peculiarly appropriate in front of the Police Headquarters and I am told that the present Commissioner of Police and all the future Commissioners will be able to observe it from their chair in the Police Headquarters. Its unique position will naturally be an inspiration to the Police Department to live up to the ideal which Sir Patrick always brought to bear in the discharge of his duties; and if the future Commissioners try to emulate his example they will have certainly deserved well of the City.

SOURCE OF PRIDE TO HIM

Many were the occasions on which Sir Patrick Kelly silently helped the poor and needy, but his left hand did not know what the right hand had done.

It will be, I am sure, a source of pride and comfort to Sir Patrick Kelly that in his retirement he will be able to contemplate the love and respect of the citizens of Bombay as symbolised in to-day's ceremony. On your behalf and mine I wish him in his distant home across the seas a long and happy life with the consciousness of duty well done.

You are no doubt aware that the statue has been executed by the artists Messrs. Goregaoker Bros. who also must be feeling proud that they have had the good fortune of emulating their grand-father who in his own days was the builder of the Police Headquarters in front of which their handiwork will stand. With these words, Ladies and Gentlemen, I unveil the statue of Sir Patrick Kelly.

The Mayor then pressed the electric button and the statue was unveiled amidst flares of the Armed Police bugles.

Mr. J. W. Rowland, Officiating Commissioner of Police, then thanked the public of Bombay for raising the memorial to the ex-Chief.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor which was seconded by Mr. H. A. Lalji and supported by Mr. L. R. Tairsee in which they eulogised the services of Sir Patrick Kelly to the City and urged the Police Force to emulate him. The vote was carried with acclamation.

The function came to a close after refreshment.

CREATING A NEW STATUTORY OFFENCE

Ticketless Travel Bill Will Penalise Even "Bona Fide" Passengers, Says Satyamurti

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, during the question hour, answering Mr. Anantashayanam Ayyangar's question, Sir Henry Craik said that he was aware that meetings were held in various places favouring the release of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose but his information was that they were not largely attended and generally very little interest was displayed.

Pof. N. G. Ranga—What about peasants' meetings in villages?

Sir H. Craik—My information is about large towns. I have no information about villages.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe answering the same member said, "The Government of India are not prepared to consider the desirability of appointing an Indian Consul in foreign countries since in the present constitutional circumstances the appointment of Consuls to foreign countries as a function which vests on His Mejesty's Government.—A.P.

CHETTIAR'S MOTION.

A United Press message from Simla under to-day's date states:

Mr. Avinashlingam Chettiar's adjournment motion regarding the reduction of duties on British textiles without previously consulting the Assembly, was allowed by the President to be discussed to-day. —United Press.

PURCHASE OF RLYS.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah stated that 23 crores of rupees or £17,000,000 were required to purchase the M. S. M. Railway and two other railways whose contracts would fall due for termination in 1937. A Supplementary question suggested to Government taking advantage of the cheap credit available in the country.

RUPEE LOAN.

Sir James Grigg pointed out that there was no good in raising a rupee loan in India unless they could translate them into Sterling. Contracts would not fall due till another twelve months. But all relevant considerations including the remunerative character investments would be taken into consideration.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah informed Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar that the question of instituting an expert enquiry on Railway Finance as suggested by Sir Otto Niemeyer was under consideration of the Government of India.

WON'T ACHIEVE PURPOSE.

Mr. Satyamurti said that he recognised that ticketless travel with the intention to defraud was as heinous as theft, but the bill would not achieve the object and would defeat its own purpose. Why should beggars travelling without ticket be sent to jail and taxpayers be asked to feed them. Government had not taken steps to improve the parlous state of the Railway Finances, but were anxious to create a new statutory offence for the mere circumstances of travelling without ticket even if there was no intention to defraud.—A. P.

Mr. Satyamurti suggested the proper fencing of the station premises and facilities for purchasing tickets in time. These and other methods must be resorted to, before bringing a bill, which, as opined by Judges of high courts and certain provincial governments, would prove drastic, and result in unnecessary harassment of even honest 'bona fide' passengers.

Kailas Biharilal spoke next.

ZAFFRULLAH REPLIES.

Sir Mohamud Zaffrullan replied to the three days' debate. His speech was interrupted by the adjournment motion at 4 p.m. and will therefore be resumed tomorrow.

He emphasised that the debate had revealed a variety of criticisms. Hence there was no need for circulation of the bill the number of passengers found travelling without tickets was three-fourths or one per cent of the number of passengers. This was not a small number, considering that the loss was fifty lakhs per annum, which the railways could not afford.

A suggestion had been made for provision of corridors. The adoption of this suggestion would occupy thirty years. Were the railways, in the meanwhile, to lose revenue every year? The cost of fencing of the station premises would mean three crores. People travelling without tickets must be presumed to realise the consequences of their actions, and if they were unable to offer convincing evidence, they must be deemed to have travelled with intent to defraud. Why not those 'bona fide' passengers travelling without tickets voluntarily notify the Railway official travelling in the same train before being detected?

Voice: This is impossible, for the third class carriages are so overcrowded that passengers could not come out even to inform railway officials.—A.P.

N. N. SIRCAR'S LOOSE THINKING

SIMLA, September 2.

Discussion on the Ticketless Travel Bill was resumed. Mr. Qazmi ascribed the loss to slackness of control by the railway officials.

Mr. A. C. Dutt said that he felt provoked by the Law Member's speech. He criticised Sir N. N. Sircar's loose thinking. He said that the real gist of Criminal Law was proving the intention in an offence. This, Sir N. N. Sircar knew as Advocate-General, was to be proved by the prosecution. Why should that principle be departed from in this case.

TACKLE IT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

Mr. R. N. Dey, an official from Bengal, said that the problem of ticketless travel must be tackled before it grew unmanageable with the increase in the number of beggars which was occurring in several parts of India. Four hundred beggars recently burnt a village in Sitapur district on refusal by the villagers to give alms. It was wrong to believe that railway officials abused their powers. The fact was that there was no case of such abuse.

Bombay Muslim League Parliamentary Board Meets

Resolves To Form Committees In Districts To Carry On Election Propaganda

A meeting of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board of the Bombay Presidency was held on Wednesday evening at the Islam Club, Chowpatty, when Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided.

Members from Bombay and various districts attended.

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) Resolved that rule No. 13 be amended to the effect that the selections of the candidates by the Working Committee may be made three months before the date of polling instead of 4 months.

(2) Resolved that the Board are of opinion that the Working Committee or such members who can go to the various divisions should do so immediately for the purpose of propaganda, publicity, and information and for the collection of funds and trusts that the public and the leaders of the Divisions will give them every support in their mission.

(3) Resolved that members of the Board in their respective districts do form committees to carry on the works of the election and propaganda on behalf of the Muslim League subject to either the confirmation by the Working Committee on tour which will require final approval of the Working Committee at Bombay and to co-ordinate generally with the Working Committee at Bombay.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen were co-opted:

1. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
2. Mr. M. M. S. Isphani.
3. Mr. Fathemohamad Khadnani
4. Mr. Osman Sobani.
5. Mr. Ahmed Haroon Jaffer,
6. Mr. Abdul Latif Cartay.
7. Khan Saheb Akber Sahib.

An appeal was made by the President to the members of the Board and on the spot Rs. 10,000 were subscribed.

GOLD MEDAL FOR SCULPTORS

The unveiling ceremony of the Statue of Sir Patrick Kelly was performed at the hands of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, Mayor of Bombay, at 5 p.m. this evening. The Statue is a gift to the City of Bombay by some Citizens who appreciated the services of the former Police Commissioner and had formed into a Committee known as Sir Patrick Kelly Memorial Committee. The work of preparing the statue in marble was entrusted to Messrs. Goregeoker Bros. The Committee in appreciation of the work executed by Messrs. Goregaoker Bros., awarded them a gold medal.

A. I. MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIGARH, August 31

The Golden Jubilee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference comes off in December, 1936, for which brisk preparations are already on foot. The following have been deputed as 'Safirs' to tour different parts of the country to collect funds and enlist members for the Conference:

1. Qazi Sarwat Husain (Meerut Division and Burma).
2. Hakim Badar Nizami (Bombay Presidency).
3. Munshi Mohamad Raghib, (Rajputana, Sind and C. P.).
4. Moulvi Anisur Rahman (Bengal and Behar).
5. Hashid Pasha (Oudh and Rohilkand).
6. Munshi Mustafa Husain (Allahabad, Agra, Benares and Jhansi Divisions).

ANTI-INDIAN FILMS

Govt. Of India Refuse To Take Up Suggestion Before League

SIMLA, September 1.

With reference to the suggestion that the league of Nations should be approached with a view to stopping the misrepresentation of India through cinematograph films, books, etc., Sir Henry Craik has laid a statement in the Assembly saying that the suggestion has been carefully considered by the Government of India in consultation with the Secretary of State, who in urn consulted the Home Office and Foreign Office. It has been agreed that no useful purpose would be served by bringing the matter to the notice of the League.

In view of the business before that body there is no prospect at present of getting this matter considered by it and even if this were later found possible, the probability is that considerable time would be taken in evolving a formula for the acceptance of foreign powers which may quite conceivably never prove effective in stopping misrepresentation or the production of films, etc. which offend the sentiments of people in this country.

It is not, therefore, proposed to pursue the matter. The Government of India consider that far more effective results are likely to be achieved by bringing to the notice of foreign powers through diplomatic channels, concrete cases of objectionable films and books, whenever this is necessary and feasible.

To this His Majesty's representatives abroad who are fully alive to the necessity of protecting against the misrepresentation affecting the British Empire have been instructed to maintain a careful watch for such films and to bring them to notice as promptly as possible.—United Press.

Endurance Cycling

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

Mr. D. K. Nanaware of Poona, started at 11-45 p.m. yesterday on an attempt to break his own endurance cycling record of 72 hours but as the weather was not considered suitable, he was persuaded by friends to abandon the attempt at 10-10 to-night. He will re-start as soon as proper medical and other arrangements are completed.—A. P.

New Zealander's Pleasure Flight

RANGOON, Sept. 2.

A De Havilland pussmoth plane, piloted by C. Chichester arrived here this afternoon from Siam and is taking off to-morrow for Calcutta.

Chichester left New Zealand in June on a pleasure flight. He has hitherto visited Australia and China and is now 'en route' to England.—A. P.

Significance Of Hammer And Sickle

COURT EXPLAINS TO COUNSEL IN IQBAL SINGH'S CASE

At the resumed hearing of the case in which Mr. Iqbal Singh Hundal filed a petition before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, two more witnesses were examined on Wednesday.

The petition was in regard to the confiscation of two sums of money amounting to Rs. 4,434 seized on the day of the arrest of Iqbal in January. Iqbal was subsequently convicted by the C. P. M.

Rao Bahadur M. N. Desai, Superintendent of Police, C.I.D. Special Branch, deposing said that a friend gave him a report of the Communist Party published in 1927. He later submitted a confidential report to his superiors a copy of which was placed before the Court.

FROM COMMUNIST PARTY

Cross-examined by Mr. Pardiwalla for the petitioner, he said he could not give out the name of the 'friend.' It was a secret matter but anyhow he could say that it was some body from the Communist Party. At that time he was moving with Communists to get information. The Communist Party was not banned then. He didn't know one Mehta. He knew one Vijaysingh Mehta, publisher of the pamphlet. He did not ask Mehta for copies of the 'Report' nor was he the person who gave it to him. He went to the Karnatak Printing Press where it was printed and got five copies. He did not ask the Manager for the manuscript of the 'Report.' He did not go there on investigation. The Communist Party was not banned then.

To the Court: He didn't remember whether he got the 'Report' from a spy.

He did not see Vijaysingh for 2 or 3 years.

It was his duty to keep in touch with Communists.

Deputy Inspector Ketkar was then cross-examined by Mr. Pardiwalla.

HAMMER & SICKLE

At the outset a hammer and sickle on the front page of a Communist Party booklet were shown by him to the Court which could not be satisfied at the last hearing on the matter.

The Court held that the hammer represented workers and the sickle of peasants. A symbol of both represented workers and peasants and could not be said to represent the Communist Party.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar for the Government of Bombay said that the pamphlet illustrated that it was also used by the Communist Party.

Mr. Ketkar when cross-examined by Mr. Pardiwalla said that he was not present when Khan Saheb Attaullah was being examined by the C. P. M. recently.

He did not make any enquiries consequent to the petitioner's petition that he earned Rs. 7,000 in Canada, where he was managing a grocer's shop for sometime and a fuel depot as well as many other things during his stay.

He did not make any enquiries about the statement of the petitioner that he formed in 1925 on leaving school a company known as 'India and Canadian Traders Ltd.' He keeps an eye on the Communists in Bombay. It was his duty for 6 years.

To a query from the Court how many Communists there were in Bombay the witness stated that there were 15 leading Communists and others followed them.

He did not know Mehta. He only heard of him for first time when he read the 'Report.'

Mr. Pardiwala put to the witness that no such person as Mehta existed and that it was a fake.

FLUTTER IN COURT.

There was quite a flutter in the Court when the witness answered there was a Communist by that name to his knowledge. But he could not say anything of 'him.' He was not in a position to contradict the counsel who said that no such person existed. To a question whether he (Mehta) was available and alive, he said he was reported to be alive. They were still making efforts to trace him.

He knew Jambhekar and Ghate. He could not say whether they were available. There were certain organisations in Communists' hands. Only branches and subcommittees of the Communist Party of India were banned but there was no ban on organisations.

Mr. Pardiwalla addressed the Court and submitted that he would close his case at that stage if the Court was satisfied and advised him so since his case was absolutely absolute as his learned friend Mr. Velinker, on whom the onus of proof lay, has not answered even in a single instance to disprove the petition. The counsel repeatedly pressed his submission to which the Court answered that it was not for it to divulge what was passing in its mind at that time. It won't answer one way or the other.

At any rate, such a procedure would be very unfair to the petitioner.

Mr. Pardiwala asking for time, said he would be examining the petitioner and two witnesses from the Up-country in that case, who knew the petitioner in Canada. He had to examine how far the 'learned counsel' proved his case. Mr. Pardiwala again pressed his submission (whether he would be advised to continue the procedure if the Government side cannot prove a single point). It was for him to submit and ask Court's protection in such cases.

Asked as to what Mr. Velinker thought of it, whether he made a case about the ownership of the 'money,' Mr. Velinker said that he would not care a button as to whom the money belonged. All that he was concerned to show was that at a relevant time the money was intended to be used for an association which was banned.

Mr. Velinker submitted the petition could not be considered as evidence as it was not a matter recorded before the Court in the proper manner on oath.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

The case was adjourned to Friday.

Messrs. N. T. Shroff and H.R. Pardiwalla appeared for the petitioner and Mr. S. G. Velinker for the Government.

ALLEGED ANTI-GOVT. ACTIVITIES

Allahabad Congressman Ordered To Furnish Sureties

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

It is reported that Mahashaya Kedar Nath, Secretary of the Town Congress Committee, Fyzabad, has been served with a notice under Sec. 112 Criminal Procedure Code to show cause why he should not be ordered to furnish two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each and a personal bond for like amount under Sec. 108 Criminal Procedure Code for having uttered the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad" at a public meeting held on May 10 and another meeting held on July 8, together with the slogans "Bhagat Sing-ki-Jai" and "Rani Jhansi-ki-Jai".

It appears that reference is also made in the notice to his five previous convictions and security under Sec. 108 in 1935, as also to his previous alleged anti-Government activities.—United Press.

Indian Tennis Team Returns

MADRAS, September 2.

The Indian Tennis Team which toured Kenya and other places in Africa returned to Madras today on M. V.. "Ispingo".—A. P.

Treatment Of T. B. Patients Among Detenus

SIMLA, September 1.

A statement regarding the treatment of tuberculosis patients among the detenus at Deoli Detention Camp was laid by the Home Member on the table of the Assembly to-day in reply to a question by Mr. Amarendra Nath Chatterjee, saying that separate single-bed wards exist in the camp hospital for the segregation of suspected cases and adequate treatment and diet are given until the diagnosis is confirmed.

Definite tuberculosis cases are retransferred to Bengal. There was no detenu at Deoli now suffering from tuberculosis.—United Press.

WORLD WAR AGAINST WAR

(Continued from Page 6)

nufacture of armaments for profit. Economic sanctions found approval, but military sanctions were rejected. As regards anti-gas training opinions were divided.

Detailed results of the ballot may be obtained from the school. Meanwhile other communities might follow this example.

THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

FROM AND THROUGH THE B. B. C. MICROPHONES

Johannesburg Exhibition ... A Strange Animal ... Motor Racing Thrills ... St. Leger ... And Some Music

September 15 next is an important date in South Africa. It is the date of the opening of the Exhibition at Johannesburg, and from then until January 15, 1937—a period that coincides with Johannesburg's Jubilee—the Exhibition will rival Britain's still-remembered "Wembley."

So outstanding an event will naturally be given reflection in the BBC's programmes from Daventry, and several broadcasts associated with it have been arranged. A preliminary talk on the Exhibition will be broadcast during the week beginning September 14 (see details below), and this will be followed by another talk on the eve of the opening day. On September 15 itself the opening ceremony will be broadcast from Daventry.

The progress of South Africa during the past fifty years will be the keynote of the Exhibition, which will be situated in the Milner Park show-grounds—over a hundred acres in extent—of the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society. Every part of the British Empire will be "on show" at the event, including the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Rhodesias, and the East African Dependencies, many of which have erected special pavilions to house their exhibits. Art, science, education, sociology, handicraft, and housecraft will be adequately represented at the Exhibition, and a wide range of commercial exhibits—from heavy machinery and agricultural machinery to foodstuffs and household accessories will be on view. The Exhibition will have its own railway station, police station, fire station, and banks.

"The Spotted Lion"

"From Kenya Colony there has recently emerged a possibility—in fact, it's rather more than a possibility that, 10,000 ft. up ..... there still hides a lion that is not quite as other lions are. For want of a better title I call him the Spotted Lion ....."

Listeners who would like to know more about the Spotted Lion—about the evidences of its existence, the expeditions that have been undertaken in search of it, the traps that have been set for it—should tune in the talk that will shortly be given from Daventry by K. C. Gandar Dower. From August, 1934, until March, 1935, and again from November, 1935, until March of this year Gandar Dower was in Kenya Colony, hunting for the unusual lion that he believes is to be found there, and in this talk he will tell listeners the enthralling story of his unusual quest, and what it achieved.

K. C. Gandar Dower, apart from his adventurous expeditions, has earned renown in other directions; he will be remembered for his record-breaking flight from England to Madras in October, 1932, and he has more than a local reputation for his remarkable mastery of ball-games—he represented Cambridge against Oxford at tennis, lawn tennis, squash rackets, Eton fives, Rugby fives, and billiards.

Speedway Championship

No more complete proof of the established popularity of speedway racing could have been devised than the inauguration this year of the contest for the Speedway Championship of the World, a commentary on the final matches of which will be heard by listeners to Daventry. That such a tournament would do more than anything hitherto attempted to establish the sport on a world footing was decided by representatives of the twenty-six countries that comprise the Federation Internationale des Clubs Motorcyclists at a meeting in Madrid.

The Auto Cycle Union, which controls speedway sport in Britain, was given power to organise the event. As the number of competitors was restricted to sixty-three, the task of selection from the many entries received was a difficult one. Entries were received from Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Canada, America, and many European countries, as well as from Great Britain. All the sixty-three accepted competitors rode in the qualifying round, nine riders at a time taking part in meetings at West Ham, Belle Vue, Harringay, Hackney Wick, Wimbledon, Wembley, and New Cross. The twenty-eight riders that survived this round are now taking part in the Championship round, and of these the sixteen riders with the highest percentage of points will ride in the final at Wembley on September 10.

The final meeting will be held at Wembley Stadium and will consist of twenty heats, four riders in each heat, and each man riding in five heats and riding against each of the others in the course of the meeting. The prize money totals some £3,536; of this, £2,436 was expended as prizes in the heats, leaving £1,100 to be won at the final meeting. The champion will receive £500, a trophy which he will retain twelve months, a replica, and a framed illuminated parchment.

Shelsley Walsh

For sheer excitement there are few events in motor sport that rival the famous Shelsley Walsh Hill Climb, a commentary on which will be broadcast to Daventry listeners early in September. Shelsley is a recognised international open hill-climb, and always attracts the cream of racing drivers with their fast cars. There are three open classes—cars being grouped according to cylinder capacity—and one ladies' class.

The Midland Automobile Club, the organisers of the event, is trying to arrange for some of the crack drivers to make their ascent during the period of the broadcast. A smash on the hill may, of course, alter the club's best intentions as it did in a home-programme broadcast last May.

Two experienced commentators, Earl Howe—himself a famous racing driver—and F. J. Findon, will describe the climb. One will be stationed at the start, and the other at a sharp bend about halfway up the hill. Earl Howe, incidentally, holds the record for the fastest time—80.53 miles per hour—for super charged cars for an R.A.C. Tourists Race over the Ards Circuit (a commentary on the 1936 race was broadcast from Daventry.)

Last Of The Classics

A commentary on the St. Leger by R. C. Lyle will be broadcast in all transmissions of the BBC Empire programmes on September 9 and 10.

The first St. Leger was run at Doncaster in 1776, but it was not until two years later that its present title was conferred upon it out of defence to its originator, Colonel Sir Anthony St. Leger. Only six entrants lined up for the first race, which took the form of a sweepstake of 25 guineas each for three-year-old colts and fillies run over a two-mile course. The winner was a filly—afterwards named Allabaculia—owned by Lord Rockingham, and it was upon his Lordship's suggestion that, in 1778, the race received its present name.

Promenade Concerts

Two Promenade Concerts from Queen's Hall, London, are included in Transmission 4 of the BBC's Empire programmes for the week beginning September 6. The first—on September 8—will consist of Schubert and Mozart music, and will open with the Entr'act and Ballet Music from Schubert's Rosamunde, a work that has an interesting history. The play "Rosamunde, Princes of Cyprus" was by Madame von Chezy, remembered also as the authoress of the libretto of Weber's opera 'Euryanthe.' Her son, who was one of Schubert's friends, has left it on record that all the music for the play—eleven separate numbers—was completed in five days, and that the only orchestral rehearsal lasted less than two hours. None the less, the reception given to the music on the production of the play was so cordial that the overture had to be twice repeated. At the end of the play, Schubert himself had to appear and make his acknowledgments. But the play itself was such poor stuff that even Schubert's music could not keep it alive, and the music was put aside and lost for many years. As English people are proud to remember, it was rediscovered and given back to the world by Sir George Grove and Sir Arthur Sullivan, who made the journey to Vienna in 1867 specially to look for it.

Clifton Helliwell is conducting the BBC Empire Orchestra in a special concert of works by Handel and Purcell which will be heard by listeners to Transmission 2 on September 9. Among the well-known orchestral works by Handel which will be performed are the overture to Heroique, the Minuet from the opera Berenice, and an arrangement by Eric Fogg—the BBC Empire Music Director of the famous "Largo". Purcell will be represented by his suite "The Married Beau," in eight movements, including an overture, hornpipe, trumpet air, jig, and march.

Clive Carey, the opera producer at Sadler's Wells Theatre, London, from which Empire listeners have heard many broadcasts, is also a composer and a singer, and in the latter capacity he will give a recital of folk-songs in Transmission 1 on September 12. In order to make the programme as interesting as possible, Carey will interpolate his recital with explanatory remarks upon each item.

RADIO AND AVIATION

Progress Made In India

Emphasizing that "rapid communication is a necessity for the maintenance of regular air services" the Department of Industries and Labour of the Indian Government has issued a memorandum concerning wireless facilities for air transport in that area. All main aerodromes in India are, it is explained, supplied with medium - wave transmitters and receivers. As long as the aircraft operating are limited in number a single channel of communication is sufficient. But as the number of aircraft increases, traffic cannot be handled adequately by a single channel. To meet this situation it is possible to establish a second channel of communication provided that a different wavelength is used, with receiving and transmitting stations located some distance apart. This arrangement has now become necessary in India. The first channel of communication must remain a medium-wave on 900 metres. The second channel will utilise a short-wave length, enabling communication to be established with low power over comparatively great distances. The intention is to provide short-wave apparatus at principal centres, so as to handle as much as possible of the communication between more distant ground stations, leaving the medium-wave for communication with aircraft and neighbouring ground stations. Medium-wave transmitting stations are in operation at 13 of the chief aerodromes on the Indian trans-Continental route. Further installations will take the form of short-wave apparatus at Karachi, Delhi, Calcutta and Rangoon. There will be also an increase of staff to permit a continuous day-and-night watch being maintained at all stations from Karachi to Calcutta—this being the section now being prepared for regular night-flying.

REVIEW

"Bombay Radio News"

This journal, published from Bombay and neatly got-up, claims to be "devoted to popularizing Wireless And The Film in India." The Radio section has quite varied features, most of them being of practical interest to radio enthusiasts. "Radio Set Designing As A Hobby" is quite a useful series. Readers of radio problems are also answered.

The price is only As. 2 per copy and Annual Subscription Re. 1.

Germany Started Television Service Over A Year Ago

Yet There Are Only 100 Receivers In The Country

In Germany, the first low-definition television broadcasts started in 1929. These were replaced in April, 1934, after experiments with 48, 60 and 90 lines by high-definition pictures of 180 lines and 25 frames per second.

The transmissions were of a purely experimental nature and were picked up by enthusiastic amateurs and by people in laboratories working on the development of the new technique. They consisted of films and were organised by the television laboratories of the German Post Office.

SERVICE STARTED

On March 22, 1935, the German Broadcasting Company inaugurated a high-definition programme service. A number of public televiewing rooms were provided in different parts of Berlin and one at Potsdam to enable the general public to become acquainted with the new medium. These televiewing were thought necessary as neither the industry nor the authorities responsible for the experimental transmission wanted to launch out into a sales campaign for expensive receiver which might become obsolete within a very short while, writes a Berlin correspondent of "Wireless World".

The fire at the Radio Exhibition in 1935 destroyed the two ultra-short-wave Witzleben television transmitters. New ones were built and completed by December 31st, 1935. These new transmitters were designed for the same standard of definition, namely, 180 lines and 25 frames per second, although German television experts had, at the time, a service with still higher definition in mind. It was, however, thought necessary to re-open the Berlin television programmes with least possible delay rather than wait until transmitters for the higher standard had been developed and constructed.

PROGRAMMES

The television-less period last autumn was found useful for a complete re-organisation of television responsibilities in Germany. The technical television department at the Broadcasting House was disbanded, as the Post Office was given sole charge of the engineering side. On the other hand, the Post Office discontinued its experimental programmes which had previously been broadcast alternatively with those supplied by the Reichs-Rund Funk-Gesellschaft. With the re-opening of the programme service on January 15th, 1936, the broadcasters took over the entire programme side of television, leaving technical development and operation to the Post Office. This is the same arrangement as that employed in the early days of German broadcasting.

At the present moment the Berlin television programmes consist of excerpts from entertainments films, and the latest edition of a full-length news-reel supplied by the film industry. There are also direct transmissions of head-and-shoulder pictures of artists. Programmes change once a week and are broadcast every night from 8 to 10 p.m.

ONLY 100 RECEIVERS

A careful estimate substantiated by officials shows that at the present moment there are only about 100 television receivers in actual operation in Berlin or, for that matter, in Germany. These receivers are in the hands of officials and of individuals connected either with the industry, the Press or the broadcasting company.

Last year a decree signed by Herr Hitler placed television under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Air as well as that of the Post Office. This decree resulted in the strict control of all publications concerned with television in Germany. Beyond officials bulletins issued from time to time by the Post Office and approved articles in the scientific journals there is no information available regarding the development of the technique in Germany. It is therefore difficult to say anything as to the future of German public television.

It is generally believed that a new standard of definition, namely 375 lines, 50 frames interlace-scanning, 25 complete frames per second, will be introduced some time towards the end of the year.

NEW TRANSMITTERS

The two new television transmitters, one for the Brocken and the other for the Grosse Feldberg, will probably be equipped for the higher definition. Undoubtedly the programme builder will be given Iconoscopes for the transmission of outdoor scenes and extended studio scenes sometime after the German Radio Exhibition which is to open on August 28. It is understood that a large section at the Exhibition will be devoted to television and all as far as they are passed by the Air Ministry, will be shown to the public.

With the introduction of a new standard of definition, which will probably remain for some years, the German television industry may venture upon a small programme of production for actual sale to the general public.

Very briefly these are the outstanding facts regarding the present position of public television in Germany. It is perhaps necessary to stress the point that the present programme service is being provided with the help of apparatus which, in the words of the German Postal Ministry's Secretary of State, "is obsolete, and the standard of a year ago". This makes things especially difficult for those in charge of the programmes, as they are aware of the new technical possibilities and yet must wait to have them placed at their disposal. Higher definition than 189 lines is essential for the transmission of larger scenes, and more than 25 frames per second seems equally important to the "looker", since more than 30 minutes "viewing" become very trying to the eyes with the flicker of 25 frames.

Finally, the provision by the German Post Office of the means of seeing by television at the same time as talking over the telephone between Berlin and Leipzig probably helps towards making the public 'television-minded.'

MOSCOW CALLING!

Director Wants Contact With Listeners-In

The Director of the Radio Centre, Moscow, has addressed the following words to all those who may be listening-in to Moscow broadcasts:—

"As usual this autumn we are anxious to hear from all our listeners, old and new. We desire to renew our acquaintance with old friends and to establish friendships with new listeners. Beginning from October 1st we will despatch to each listener who writes to us a copy of any radio talk they desire, and every tenth letter opened will receive our well-known illustrated journal "U.S.S.R. in Construction." In addition, every new listener who writes to us will receive a photo of all well-known Soviet leaders, postcards views of Moscow and the U.S.S.R. or some of the latest Soviet stamps. The campaign will finish on March 1st, so listeners, old and new, write now in order to qualify."

"We Want Independence For The Poor"

Frontier Mass Meeting Resolves To Support Parliamentary Board Candidates

(From A Correspondent.)

MARDAN (N.W.F.P.): (By Mail). Yesterday, 20th August a mass meeting of the people of Swabi Tahsil, under the auspices of the District Parliamentary Board, Mardan, was held under the presidentship of Sahibzada Mohammad Khurshid at Maneri. There was an audience of about 15,000 persons including women. After the presidential speech, Maulana Roshan Din made a speech on the value of unity and co-operation. Then Ghulam Mohammad Khan, General Secretary of the Board, described the objects of the Board. He said that the Board would send members to the New Assembly, because the present members had helped in passing such laws as were breaking the back-bone of the nation. The object of the members would be to clear the way for Independence. He said that they should all think in the terms of Independence, and make every effort to attain it. By independence it was not intended that one form of political slavery should be changed into another. The independence should be such which should provide good for the hungry and clothes for the naked. It should be the poor man's independence.

PROTEST RESOLUTION

This was followed by a resolution of protest against the restrictions placed on Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. The resolution was moved by Amir Mohammad Khan who also spoke against the Public Tranquillity Act. He explained that the present members had helped in passing it, and had thus strengthened the hands of the Government. This Act had given such powers to Government, which even the Almighty had not given to the angels and that this law, on mere suspicion, separated Abdul Ghaffar Khan from them. He asked the public to send such members to the legislatures as would repeal this law and, therefore, the candidates of the Parliamentary Board should be elected.

INTERFERING IN ELECTIONS

The resolution was seconded by Arabab Abdul Ghafur Khan, General Secretary of the Provincial Board, who made an excellent speech, in which he explained that the candidates of the Parliamentary Board alone were entitled to vote. He described the history of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and characterised the present policy of the Government as an interference in the elections.

The next speaker was Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Barrister who related the history of the present councils, and the difference between ordinances and laws. He appealed for support for candidates who were free and fearless. He also described the repressive laws passed by the present Council. He said that the road towards independence should be followed and all obstructions removed. Mr. Samin Jan Vakil and Mian Ziauddin also spoke.

DR. KHAN SAHIB'S SPEECH

The next speaker was Dr. Khan Sahib, M. L. A., who rose among cries of "Fakhri-Afghan Zinda Bad" "Hindustan Azad" and other slogans. He said that some people were going to councils in order to enhance the position of Khans. But the real fact was that the people were fed up with those who had betrayed the people and they, therefore, had become compelled to enter the councils in order to pass laws beneficial for public.

SYMPATHY WITH PALESTINE

This was followed by Ghulam Mohd Khan who moved a resolution of sympathy with the people of Palestine.

NO TRIAL FOR HYDER KHAN?

Madras Council Questions On Rajahmundry State Prisoner

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

Replying to Mr. C. R. Reddy, about the condition of State Prisoner Amir Hyder Khan detained in Rajahmundry Jail under the Madras State Prisoners' Regulation II of 1819, the Law Member said in the Madras Council to-day that, the latest report dated August 26, 1936, showed that the prisoner's general health was good, that he received Rs. 60 monthly as consolidated allowance for his requirements and, correspondence with friends and relations outside was allowed but objectionable letters were liable to be withheld. Interviews were allowed or refused on the merits of each case.

The Law Member further stated that Amir Hyder Khan was allowed to associate with Bengal State Prisoners confined in Rajahmundry Jail; there being no Bengali Prisoners in that jail now., the question of making arrangements for suitable association for Hyder Khan had been under consideration. The Law Member added that no cook or personal attendant was permitted and there was no prohibition against the prisoner supplementing the Government allowance from other sources.

To a supplementary question by Mr. Basheer Ahmed as to whether Government proposed to try him in a court of law, the Law Member stated that public interest demanded the prisoner being confined under the Regulation.—United Press.

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Indian News From Here And There

LAWYERS MAKE GOOD POLITICIANS

Munshi Inaugurates Law College Debating Society

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, (By Mail)

"Law and politics are the two aspects of the selfsame question", observed Syt. Kannhayyalal Munshi, the Bombay Congressman, speaking to the students of the local Law College at the inauguration of the Debating Union in the College There was a large and distinguished gathering present at the function.

"Law is a very jealous mistress", said he to the utter amusement of the audience. Proceeding he stated that Law and Politics went hand in hand ,and that was evident from the fact that most successful lawyers had always become eminent politicians. "Look at the glorious galaxy of people who have so far occupied the Congress president chair, right from the late Mr. W. C. Banerjee down to Pt. Jawaharlal", said Mr. Munshi, "and you will find that a majority of them were lawyers"

Continuing he said that the fundamental principles of both law and politics were the same and, therefore, it was that the lawyer and the politician could combine in one. In the League of Nations, observed Mr. Munshi, while the politician had failed, the lawyer had succeeded.

"Spain Day" was observed here on Sunday. In the evening a meeting was held at the Shanwar Wada maidan and was addressed among others by Messrs. Achyut Patwardhan and S. M. Joshi.

Monthly flag-salution ceremony was held here this morning at the office of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

SUPPORT TO DR. DESHMUKH'S BILL

A largely attended meeting of Poona women held here yesterday with Dr. Kamalabai Deshpande in chair, unanimously adopted a resolution supporting Dr. G. V. Deshmukh's women's inheritance Bill, now before the Assembly.

Bhavnagar Bhangis' Demands Are Just

(From Our Correspondent)
BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail).

Mr. Joshi of Kathiawar Harijan Sangh who had come here has issued a statement with regard to the conditions and demands of sweepers. He says in his statement, that many of their demands are just but at at the same time, he advises the Bhangis to develop strength and make a solid organisation of their Mandal.

To get the demands conceded by the municipality, public support must be won, and strong public opinion must back their demands.

STUDENTS' UNION ELECTIONS.

A meeting of the Students' Union was held to-day in the Theosophical Lodge to elect the members of the Executive Committee.

KAVI NANALAL'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Kavi Nanalal Dalpatram, a great poet of Gujerat has completed his sixty years. He is coming to Bhavanagar after a week, when his diamond jubilee will be celebrated by the Bhavanagar Sahitya Sabha, when an address will be given to Kavi Nanalal Kavi will also deliver a lecture in the local college.

POOR HARIJAN BEATEN.

The harassment of a Harijan of Botad, a town in Bhavanagar State, by some policemen has, it is alieged, gone too far.

FARMERS IN ZILIYA.

Ziliya Mahal is well-known for its bold agriculturists. Because it is the only mahal where farmers are conscious, of making demands, holding 'sammelan', the State and revenue authorities are apathetic towards the mahal.

YOUTH CONFERENCE IN AMRELI.

Mr. Manilal Kothari is lying in Bombay Hospital, Mr. Fulchandbhai Shah's health is broken and he is in Devas Sanatorium. Mr. Chudgar does not take very active interest in public life and Mr. Sheth has recently retired. Taking into consideration the retirement of all these prominent leaders of Kathiawar, our province has become a vacant field. There are a number of sincere young workers in towns and villages devoting their time to village uplift, Harijan cause, Khadi propaganda, youth movement etc.

I have come to know from reliable sources that prominent young workers from the whole of Kathiawar will meet somewhere in Amreli, Rajkot or Bhavanagar, and discuss the present situation, and chalk out definite lines of work.

COBRA IN INTERNEE'S RESIDENCE!

Govt.'s "No" To Mirajkar's Request For Transfer From Sheogaon

(From Our Correspondent)
SHEOGAON, Aug. 30

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar of the Meerut Conspiracy fame, who has been interned at Sheogaon for the last ten months, has been putting up in a "Dharmashala" for want of a convenient house in the town.

It appears Mr. Mirajkar returned home after his food at about 9 o'clock, last night. No sooner did he open the door than he came accross a snake about 4 feet long and was almost on the point of stepping on it in the darkness. It was, however, killed later and found to be a cobra.

REQUESTS TURNED DOWN

Mr. Mirajkar has been put to numerous inconveniences such as want of proper food arrangements, convenient house, social-life and recreation. All these are lacking in the village of Sheogaon. Continuous shadowing by the police all the twenty-four hours frightens the people. He has made several applications to the local government for transfer to a district town; but the Government has summarily rejected them all, although the rest of the detenus are kept in district towns.

Naturally he is very much worried and the above incident, it appears, has visibly affected him.

PUBLICITY OFFICER FOR INDIA GOVT.

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, August 31.

It is understood that Mr. A. H. Joyce, Publicity Officer, India Office, is being placed on special duty with the Home Department of the Government of India.

Mr. Joyce has been on special duty in the Information Bureau, when Mr. Stephens, Director, proceeded on leave last year.

It is understood Mr. Joyce would tour round the provinces and make suggestions to organise publicity offces in the provinces in view of the fact that the constitution in the future provincial Governments would undergo changes in April next and their relationship with the Federal Government would acquire a new constitutional form.

Mr. Joyce is expected to reach India in November next.

Congress President Visits Fountainpen Factory

(From A Correspondent)
CAWNPORE, Sept 1

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru visited the Bharat Fountainpen Works. He appreciated this Swadeshi pioneer industry and was pleased to know that the entire pen was made in this factory. He remarked: "It is pleasing to find that we can now satisfy the necessity without having to buy much-advertised foreign pens. I am glad to find that the Bharat Fountainpen Works are producing an efficient pen. They must aim at real excellent and thus I have no doubt they will help substantially in keeping out the foreign article. I wish them success."

A pen was presented to Panditji on the occasion.

Ramkrishna Centenary At Surat

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, (By Mail.)

The centenary of Shri Ramkrishna was celebrated on the 27th and 28th August with a conference of Religions on the 27th inst. with Swami Vishwanandji as the President.

Diwan Bahadur C. M. Gandhi was the Chairman of the local celebration committee and Dr. C. A. Mehta acted as the Secretary. About Rs. 400 were collected for the Ramkrishna Memorial Fund.

32 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL CAREEER

Naib Dewan Of Baroda Retires At Age Of 60

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Sept. 1.

After a long and successful career of 32 years, Naib Dewan, Manilal Balabhai Nanavati, (60), retires from service. Joining the State service in 1904, as a probationer in judicial department he worked as a Director of Commerce and Excise Commissioner, a Development Commissioner the Secretary to His Highness the Gaekwar on continental trips as Saba, Sarsuba and lastly as Naib Dewan from 1934. Sjt Nanavaty worked as the president on many committees for rural, industrial and economic development of the State. Decorated with the King's Silver Jubilee Medal for 1935, gold medal of illustrious order of Arunaditaya Mandal 1936 and Gaekwar's Diamond Jubilee gold medal for 1936.

Nanavaty was held in high esteem by the Maharaja Gaekwar, who delivering an opening address at rural life exhibition on January, last described him as one of the ablest officers of the State and example for others to copy. The Baroda State and subjects become poorer by the retirement of such a popular officer.

Bhavnagar Youth League Activities

(From Our Correspondent)
BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 30.

Peasants of Ziliya Mahal are considered to be literate, conscious and bold, and hence they are suffering at the hands of the State authorities. On Tuesday last the executive committee of the Bhavnagar Youth League was held when a number of resolutions were passed. One resolution condemned the policy of repression that has been adopted by the officers of the mahal and the State. The Committee further drew the attention of the State to the situation in Ziliya Mahal.

The executive committee also denounced unequivocally the efforts of the Mahalaxmi mill authorities for breaking the solidarity of the weavers in the Majon Mahajan and forming the company Union. The committee also congratulated the State authorities for opening the godown of grass, and requested the State to give immediate relief to the famine-stricken peasants.

STUDENTS UNION FORMED

The Bhavnagar Youth League had started a campaign against university evils, and held number of meetings to bring consciousness amongst students. As a result, the students' union was formed.

Move For Compulsory Primary Education In Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.)
(By Mail.)

Mr. Mir Akbar Ali Khan, M.L.C. has introduced a Bill in the Hyderabad Legislative Council for making primary education compulsory in the Nizam's Dominions.

It might be added here that primary education is being imparted in the State free of charge for the last fifteen years.

ON LINES OF GOKHALE'S BILL

It will be noted that Mr. Akbar Ali Khan's Bill follows more or less the line of famous Bill introduced by the late Mr. Gokhale in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1911

Only such modifications as were deemed necessary to suit local conditions have been effected in Mr. Gokhale's draft.

In his Preamble, Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, points out that the machinery provided for in the Bill is such as will facilitate the early introduction of compulsory Primary Education with the minimum amount of difficulty. He adds that the Bill envisages that Educational Cess will not be resorted to unless inevitable. Sufficient allowance has been made in the draft for the fact that agricultural classes cannot help seeking the aid of the children in their field-work.

Assistants To Agricultural Experts

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, Sept 1

I understand that Prof. Agarwall of the Veterinary Service and Dr. Sethi, Sugar Technologist have been selected to assist the agricultural experts and Mr. Wright, who are shortly expected from England.

TO WORK AMONG MASSES

Bihar Muslim Radicals Decide Against Entry Into Legislatures

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, Aug. 31.

Resolutions, defining the creed of the Muslim Radical Party as including the achievement of political and economic freedom of the country, declaring that the Party will keep itself aloof from Legislature and work among masses with a view of preparing themselves for Independence, endorsing the resolutions of the Allahabad Palestine Conference, wrecking of the new Constitution as a protest against British policy in Palestine, and finally declaring that the Party stood for wrecking the new Constitution in India, were passed at the second day session of the Radical Muslim Conference held last night.

NO THOUGHT ON MASS WELFARE.

Dr. Syed Mahmood moving a resolution about the new Constitution, said that those, who were anxious for ministries were self-feeders, who never gave thought to the well- being of the masses, for whom it did not at all matter how many seats the Government had reserved for them in the legislatures.

The speaker characterised the Award as pernicious even from Muslim point of view.

JOURNALISTS' PROTEST AGAINST CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

(From Our Correspondent.)
BELLARY, August 30.

At a recent meeting of the Bellary Journalists' Association a resolution was passed protesting against the "tone and language" used by the local Municipal Chairman while asking the pressmen present at the last Municipal Council meeting not to report a portion of the proceedings. Mr. V. M. Giri, B.A., presided.

It was pointed out at the meeting that Mr. Narayana Rao, the Municipal Chairman asked the newspaper representatives not to report a part of the proceedings and warned that he would cancel their privileges if they did so. The threat was unwarranted.

Mr. Narayana Rao, on receipt of the protest resolution, replied to the Association to the effect that at the unanimous desire of the Council he gave the 'direction' to the press.

A piquant situation has risen here as a result of the above.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Page 6)

the people of England should never have considered such a step as incompatible with their self-respect and sense of decency.

Section 33 (sub-section 4) gives the Governor-General absolute power of deciding whether an item is votable or non-votable. Section 34 (sub-section 4) makes the Governor-General the sole authority to propose even votable demands; and section 35 authorises him to restore a rejected grant for discharging any "special responsibility". These "special responsibilities" are so wide and comprehensive that the Governor-General has practically the power (under section 9, sub-section 3) to include almost anything under it. Section 37 denies to the Federal Legislature the exercise of any financial power without the previous sanction of the Governor-General. The Legislature is thus deprived of all power over taxation, expenditure, borrowing and all other financial transaction. The power of the purse alleged to have been transferred to the country, is therefore nil.

All matters relating to exchange, currency, grants, bounties, subsidies, commercial "discrimination," tariffs (including protection), and the like, have all been similarly removed from the control of the Legislature under the different provisions of the Act, as also by cleverly assigning some of them, on the most specious grounds, to independent statutory and in some cases temporary but renewable bodies, with their constitutions so devised and their electoral machinery so adjusted, as to keep them safely out of the influence of the public and perpetually under the thumb of the Government, to be manipulated at will, in the interests of the United Kingdom under the pretence of allowing complete freedom and independence to competent expert organisations.

The Services

Even the Railways which are the high-ways of a statutory board, almost similarly constituted and practically worked as a reserved department of the Government.

An announcement has recently been made in the public papers that all the important ports of the country and the shipping facilities they provide, will also be put under the control of the Government of India, which means their complete exclusion from the purview of the Legislatures.

The all-India services (the I.C.S., I.M.S., I.E.S., Police, Forest, Agricultural and the like) and all questions relating to their recruitment, emoluments, allowances, leaves, dismissals, etc. have also been completely removed from the control of the Central Legislature and of course of its Provincial counterparts.

Provincial Legislatures

The Provincial Legislatures are subject to similar limitations and restrictions. Section 75 gives an absolute power of veto to the Governors. In provincial budgets, also, there are numerous items of expenditure which are non-votable. They are enumerated in section 78 (sub-section 3) under which, unlike the present Act, even the salaries of the supposedly 'popular' Ministers have been made non-votable, so that, they may be more amenable to the wishes of the Governors than of the Legislatures. Section 80 authorises the Governor to restore a rejected grant; and section 82 lays down that no financial matter can be dealt with without his consent.

There are sections in the Act under which both the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors have the power at their sweet will to issue Ordinances and to renew them from time to time, and also to pass "Special Acts" at pleasure; and to suspend at their absolute discretion, the entire constitutional machinery and to appropriate to themselves all or any of the powers of the Federal or Provincial body or authority, as the case may be.

Camouflage

These briefly constitute the establishment of complete "Provincial Autonomy" and the "Democratisation of the Centre," with all the wonderful and extravagant powers, said to have been conferred with both hands by a just and generous Government upon a helpless and trustful dependency! When one realises the exact significance of all these provisions and remembers the constant talk of "equality" and "justice" and "fairplay," and "equity," and similar twaddle, to which this country has been ceaselessly treated by responsible Cabinet Ministers and other English statesmen for the last five years, it is difficult to speak with moderation and restraint. In a word, the entire act is a camouflage from end to end; and the powers and privileges, so pompously said to have been conferred upon the country, are a farce and a mockery. It is nothing but a clever and veiled attempt at the continued utilisation of India's human and material resources for Imperial purposes under the cloak of responsible self-government.

(To Be Continued).

Shirgurkar Patil was arrested yesterday on a magistrate's warrant for his failure to attend court on 26th August, when Patil's case was called for the hearing. On that day S. G. Patil was in Bombay and had communicated by wire his inability to attend court and had also sent an application to magistrate praying for fifteen days postponement. As ordered by the magistrate the Patil's friends are offering security of Rs. 1,500 and he may be released on bail shortly.

Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.

SOLID FINANCIAL POSITION.

Lahore, August 31.

Since the assumption of management by the new Directorate the financial position of the Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., has been closely scrutinized and the public will learn with great satisfaction that the life assurance fund has been found to be in a sound financial position and there is quite a substantial surplus for the capital stock and reserve. Although the Company passed through many vicissitudes during the last few years, it can easily be counted as one of the leading Insurance Companies of India which can be considered as the most stable and financially sound concern. At the end of the year 1934, the life fund was at One Crore Seventy Two Lakhs and this fund has swelled by a few more lakhs during the last year and a half. The entire amount is lying invested in first-class securities yielding substantial return. After discounting the amount invested in industrial shares and the loss incurred otherwise the finances of the Company are definitely very sound. The present investments of the Company are unimpeachable and are a standing guarantee of the absolute financial security to the Policy holders.

The recent salutory changes effected in the Directorate and management of the Company have vigorously infused further life, vitality and strength and the Company nas once more taken its rightful place in the front rank of the commercial institutions of India.

SIR COWASJI AND POONA MEETING

(Continued from page 11).

further heightened by the fact both have chosen the Liberal platform, which does not seem to enjoy much favour with the Poona public. This resentment is likely soon to express itself in a concrete form, if the plans of some influential section of the public, among them the students both of the Fergusson and Wadia Colleges, to organise a protest against their Principals' decision, should fructify.

NEED FOR FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Dr. Paranjpye On Poona Liberals' Meeting Incident

LUCKNOW, Sept. 1.

"I was surprised to read the account of the Liberal meeting at Gokhale Hall, Poona, where Sir Cawasjee Jehangir and others were shouted down and rotten eggs were thrown at the speakers", says Dr. Paranjpye, former Minister of Bombay Government and Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, in the course of a Press statement.

He adds:

"It appears that people responsible for the behaviour belonged either to the Congress or the Socialist Parties, who were opposed to the Liberals.

"In view of the movement for establishing a Civil Liberties Union under the direction of the Congress President, this exhibition on the party, presumably of his own followers, is very curious. I think that the least that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to do immediately is to dissociate himself from such invasion on the rights of free speech by all sections and communities"

Proceeding Dr. Paranjpye said that the phrase used by Sir Cawasjee about Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, namely, "spoilt child of Congress" did not appear to be beyond the bounds of decent public controversy. Innumerable instances of much worse epithets being used by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and his colleagues in the Civil Liberties Union against the Liberals and others could easily be given.

There could be no real liberty unless every section, however small, in the country was assured unfettered right of speaking at public meetings. Democracy would not be possible without such liberty".—United Press.

TRIBAL RAIDERS REPULSED

QUETTA, Sept. 1.

News has been received here of a tribal raid in Pishin Tehsil. It is stated that a band of Chakzai tribesmen raided the territory in the vicinity of Karbala, and carried away several camels. They were hotly pursued by levies and villagers, who overtook them some distance away, and shots were exchanged, the raiders suffering one casualty. The villagers recovered their camels, while the raiders escaped across the border.—A.P.

PATTABHI COMPLETES TOUR IN DECCAN

HUBLI, September 2.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and party finished their Deccan States' tour to-day after visiting Shirhatti and Laxmeshwar yesterday. In both the places he was presented with addresses.

Dr. Pattabhi addressed meetings at both places and spoke on Federation at Gadag last night. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya left Gadag this morning for Masulipatam, after finishing his tour.—A. P.

SIR COWASJI AND POONA MEETING

WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

It is really surprising to what extent an Anglo-Indian paper like the "Times of India", will go to misrepresent facts about Indian happenings. The case in point is the so-called report of the break-up of the electioneering meeting of the Deccan Liberals held in the Gokhale Hall under the presidency of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, at Poona, on Saturday last.

The imaginative correspondent of the "Times" says, for example, that the atmosphere at the meeting was very hostile from the beginning. It is hard to know what the Poona correspondent means by "hostile." But every member of the audience at the meeting, to whichever party he may belong, will readily admit that the meeting started in the best of moods, so much so that Sir Cowasji was lustily cheered when he was proposed to the chair and started making his ill-conceived speech.

For what actually happened at the electioneering meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir was wholly to blame. Instead of telling the audience, which was eager to hear him, what the Deccan Liberals proposed doing, if their candidates were elected to the Reformed Councils, he went headlong attacking the Congress and its manifesto, with which the majority of the public in Poona, like the public all over India, seem to be in utter agreement and which they rightly regard as the "Congress Charter" for each and every section of the Indian public, irrespective of their station in life and their caste and creed and party affiliations.

Before the disturbances started in any persistent form, later ending in an uproar, some of the members in the audience repeatedly requested Sir Cowasji to tell them what the Liberal proposed to do, rather than indulge in unbecoming and illiberal attacks on the Congress and its manifesto. But Sir Cowasji persisted in attacking the Congress even more violently, without paying the least heed to the sentiments and feelings of the audience, who were naturally getting irritated.

But still the audience showed enough patience and readiness to hear him had he just gone on criticising the Congress and confined himself to its manifesto. But as the crowning folly of his conduct of that evening, he launched a personal attack against Pandit Jawaharlal.

The audience started getting hostile in its attitude at this stage. But even then the meeting would have proceeded smoothly if Sir Cowasji had not considered himself too big to "withdraw the words," as the audience repeatedly requested him to do. This brought matters to a head, resulting in the uproar of "withdraw the words or sit down," "we do not want to hear you unless you withdraw the words," &c., &c., in the course of which some member of the audience indulged in throwing a few eggs at Sir Cowasji, who, however, was not actually hit.

Your readers will easily see from the foregoing that, far from the audience being hostile from the very outset, and instead of there being anything preconceived in what actually happened at the meeting, as the "Times" correspondent mischievously remarks, the audience gave Sir Cowasji every patient hearing they could; and lost patience with him only when he, in his pompous pride repeatedly and unceremoniously rejected the request of the audience to withdraw his insulting remarks against Pandit Jawaharlal.

So, Sir Cowasji has to thank himself and the three phobias—viz. Congress-phobia, Jawaharlal-phobia and Communism phobia—from which he is suffering, for the unhappy ending of his election campaign in Poona!

I understand that the Poona public is prepared to hear him any time he chooses to address them, provided he will tender an unconditional apology to the Poona public for his unbecoming remarks against Panditji. As regards the egg-throwing incident, which inspired the "Times" correspondent to say that the uproar was the result of a preconceived plan, it is understood that one of the audience had perhaps purchased some eggs for the next morning breakfast, on his way to the meeting, which was fixed for 6-30 p.m., and only incidentally found a new use for them as the result of Sir Cowasji's none-too-laudable treatment of the audience.

It would also appear that the Poona public especially the student section of it, very much resents the idea that Principals Mahajani and Khadye should have at all consented to stand up as candidates for the Reformed Councils, as it considers the step as a flagrant abuse of their privileged position as principals of the colleges. The resentment is

(Continued on Page 10.)

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Corporation And Mayor

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,— It is a well-known fact that the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay is a very important well-known public body in India.

It is also a fact that the Mayor of the Corporation as well as the Municipal Corporators have always enjoyed a high reputation and I am proud to say that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay has supplied India with eminent persons to do public duties such as Presidents of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council and Executive Councillors.

Being an elected member of the the Corporation for 22 years and as one of its ex-Mayors, I have always felt it my duty to maintain the reputation and high traditions of our Municipal Corporation.

Having stated the position of the Municipal Corporation and myself in order to explain the true position that I took up yesterday. I will now explain to you the true position of the two matters that were subject matter of a special meeting that had been called yesterday.

It is a fact that a special committee was called to consider the position that had arisen with regard to the proposal of building of Sabha Mandap attached to the Maruti temple next to the Muslim Mosque at Byculla. It is also a fact that on this question a good deal of public sentiment has been expressed and, therefore, the matter assumed a greater importance. I do not wish to go into the merits of this question, as the matter is likely to be discussed between the leaders of both the communities and also because the matter will likely be discussed in the Corporation.

Last time when the Report of the Committee came up before the Corporation, every one expected that it would be placed before the Corporation for discussion. In fact for several meetings when it was expected that the report would reach for discussion the attendance of the members was much more than usual, not only that but there used to be a large number of people present in and about the galleries because, as I have said above, this matter had assumed a good deal of importance.

It was a great surprise to me, a member of the Corporation for 22 years, to find that such an important Committee Report was not moved and declared dropped within a couple of minutes. There has not been an instance when a Report of the Committee of the Corporation was not moved in the Corporation; a very great care has always been taken that important matters do not drop and owing to the fact that much more care is taken with regard to the report of a Committee this instance really appeared to me to be a serious one. Without going into the merits I do consider that the report of the Committee of the Corporation must be considered by the Corporation. This being my feeling when this matter was dropped I really thought that some explanation was desirable and was due to the Corporation. I do not wish to go into the beliefs which some of the Corporators held but surely I did believe that as this report was in connection with an important matter and in which the public had also taken so much interest this incidence required clearing up.

It was, therefore, I joined the requisition regarding the dropping of this item and the want of confidence resolution. For the last two days I have been trying to find out some way by which an amicable settlement could be arrived at; a good deal of discussion has taken place and I have reasons to believe that a fair solution may still be arrived at and the embitterment may not remain. Yesterday just before the meeting of the Corporation certain old and leading members met together, as is usual when such an occasion arises, and it was decided that according to the traditions of the House if a satisfactory statement is placed before the House explaining the circumstances by the Chair then according to the traditions of the House (to maintain the position and dignity of the Chair) such a resolution as was tabled should not be moved. Having been an old Corporator and an ex-Mayor, and one who has always tried my best to maintain the high traditions of our Corporation, I readily agreed not to move the resolution under the circumstances after the statement from the Chair. The statement that the Chair made is quite clear and explanatory and after the Mayor having said that nothing was further from his mind than to stifle or his unwillingness to permit discussion etc., etc., I think it was the duty of all the members of the Corporation to declare that they were quite satisfied with it. I do feel that it would have been far better if Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan had not moved the resolution. It unfortunately happened that because the resolution was moved by Mr. Ali Bahadur some of the members thought that a resolution of confidence should be passed and the result was that it was moved and passed. One must seriously consider in such matters the position of the whole Corporation and, furthermore, when the subject matter of the Report was still to be discussed on its merits and when the same has to be discussed dispassionately and in a manner as would create an impression and sympathy then I do think that it will be agreed that the attitude adopted by me was anything but fair in not moving the resolution.

I am glad to say that the action adopted by me has met and hope will meet with the public approval and all those who have been taking interest in this matter will feel satisfied that we are anxious to have the matter placed on its merits and we are all anxious for an amicable good settlement.—Yours etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A LALJI.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Varied Grievances And Complaints

Discrimination

A SYMPATHISER (Gondia) refers to the unjust discrimination between Indians and Anglo-Indians in the loco department of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. At an instance he states that Indian drivers and foremen receive less pay than the Anglo-Indians.

Tribute

LAXMIBAI (Bombay) wants the citizens of Bombay to acknowledge the great part played by women and their organizations in many forms of welfare work in the city.

Wonders

I. M. MADON (Bombay), referring to the local Anglo-Indian paper's condemnation of the recent Poona affair wonders why the same paper remained silent when Mr. Sidhwa, a Congressman, was not allowed to speak on "Service to the Country" by those who disturbed the meeting.

Exploitation

"X" (Bombay) strongly protests against the local schools holding a preliminary examination for the failed matriculation students who are to appear at the forthcoming exam. He thinks, moreover that it is sheer exploitation to charge them a fee of Rs. 5 for this preliminary exam.

'C' Ward Election

A VOTER (Bombay) wants Mr. Ganpati Shankar Desai to withdraw from the "C" Bhuleshwar Ward Bye-Election.

At V. T.

A. REBELLO (Bombay) says that there are two trains arriving at Victoria Terminus simultaneously at 9-55 a.m. on platforms Nos. 5 and 6 which causes a great rush at the exit, thus inconveniencing the passengers. He wants the G. I. P. authorities slightly to modify the timings.

Danger

B. L. S. writes about a disastrous incident which befell him and his friends on Nariman Point recently, when they were attacked by mavalis and robbed of their entire possessions.

"Haven't I A Right To Live"?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I submit to you my tale of misery which, you will find, is more thrilling than an imaginative novel. For the last 20 years or so, I have been suspect, and I have been wondering if I am to live a dog's life all along.

You may question the veracity of my statement. What can I hope to gain by fabricating a tale? I solemnly declare that there is not a word in this statement that is not true. I have carried all this narrative in my memory for the last 20 years and sheerly through length of time, a slight discrepancy may have crept in here and there, but in the material portions, I am sure I have stated nothing which is not a fact.

I was born about 1893. My name is Surendranath Bannerji. My father was in Government Postal service and after his retirement he settled in Dacca on the Bangram street. In 1917 I went to Toosh-Bhandar in the Rangpur district, along with my father, who was posted there as Post-Master. Malda is famous for mangoes. I wanted to do some trade taking tobacco to Malda and bringing mangoes from there. To reach Malda, you have to cross a river. It so happened that in the boat in which I took my seat were a police official and a chaprasi. I know their names, but in my narrative names are unimportant. It is enough to know that they were police officials. I sat smoking in a corner. The official said to the peon: "Aye! Get a match stick from that boy in the corner: I, too, want to smoke." The chaprasi came near me and abruptly struck me on the top of my head, saying, "You boy! Give the match box. My Sahib wants to smoke". Had he asked for it in the normal manner, there is no reason why I should not have obliged him, but this manner sent me into a temper, and I naturally resented. Will you believe me if I tell you that this small incident is the starting point of all my miseries?

A few days before the Head Master of Malda, one Mr. Nobin Baboo, had been murdered. In that connection, one Mohendra Nath Das was arrested. Next day when I was walking in Malda along one of the streets, the police official of the previous day accosted me and said that I was a suspect in the Head Master murder case. I was taken to the D. S P., where I was questioned. I naturally could not answer because I did not know. The D. S. P. or S. P., got irritated and slapped me. I lost my temper and hit him with the ruler that lay on his table. Naturally I was very severely beaten thereafter and was sent to the lock-up in jail.

I was staggered to find that in the under-trial ticket given to me, 302 I.P.C. was mentioned. This section was subsequently withdrawn and 120B was mentioned in its place. Finally even this was withdrawn and I was sentenced to one year's imprisonment under section 109. Cr. P. Code.

If for the fault of refusing a match stick that was asked of me not very civilly, I should have been let, even after this year's imprisonment, but my misery was just then to start. In this one year I was taken in turn from Malda to Rajshahi, Comilla and Presidency Jail, Calcutta. Before my release from the Alipore Jail, the C.I.D. again started examining me and said, "Well, you have been in these jails now and must have come in contact with many politicians. Why not give us information about them? You will not only get your freedom but may even be rewarded." At this suggestion I once more lost my temper and hit the police official. After only 8 or 10 days of my release from Alipore Jail, Presidency Jail I was again arrested under the Defence of India Act at Karnia railway station in Rangpur

(Continued on page 12)

BRITISH EXPERTS TO EXAMINE

Work Of Imperial Council Of Research Work

SIMLA, August 30

It is understood that Sir John Russel, F.R.S., Director of the Rothamsted station, and Dr. N. C. Wright, the two experts from Great Britain, who have been invited to examine the scientific work of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, will be leaving England by the s.s. "California" about the 6th October next. They are expected in India about the 4th of November, 1936.

It may be remembered that addressing the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, His Excellency the Viceroy announced on 16th July that arrangements had been made for these experts to visit India and give her the benefit of their advice. Both these gentlemen are outstanding figures in their respective fields and have been selected, one for his acquaintance with the latest developments in the science of crop production and the other for his special knowledge of dairy science. They will have the assistance of two experienced Indian officers as advisers and technical secretaries. The briefs for the experts have been prepared by three small committees set up

(Continued in Col. 5)

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(Continued from Col. 7.)

for the purpose and approved by the Advisory Board of the Council. The Board will discuss the Experts' reports in due course and make recommendations to the governing body.

It may be noted in this connection that Professor Gangulee, Member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, was of opinion that "it would be of very great assistance to the Government of India and to provincial Governments if they were able to obtain, from time to time, an outside and independent opinion of the state of research in the country. At present, they have no means of discovering whether the results obtained are commensurate with the expenditure involved. He considers that the establisnment of the council of Agricultural Research will not altogether remove this uncertainty and he would, therefore, suggest that there should be quinquennial review of the progress of agricultural research in India which would be carried out in a manner to be determined by the Council of Agricultural Research. Should such a review be entrusted to a small committee of eminent scientists drawn from Great Britain and other countries, both central and provincial research institutions might receive valuable suggestions from that body.

The publication of a quinquennial review of research will provide an effective means of stimulating agricultural research in India in all directions and of making it a far more vital factor in agricultural development than it is at present.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 18 POINTS UP

Bullion And Wheat Steady

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

On Wednesday crossrates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton ruled firm on trade and foreign buying influenced by continued dry weather in the west.

BULLION STEADY.

London gold and silver ruled steady.

WHEAT VERY STEADY.

Wheat was very steady at Chicago but quiet at Liverpool.

SECURITIES ATTRACT INTEREST.

The London Stock Exchange showed some good features Giltedged securities continued to attract speculative interest

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Sept. 2.

Previous closing	11.47
To-day's opening	11.52
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	11.65
Difference	+.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

Previous closing	6.22
To-day's opening	6.25
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	6.28
Difference	+.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May Rs.213-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 2.

Cotton continued to move ahead on continued unfavourable weather conditions in the west which induced considerable trade and foreign buying but the enquiry on the whole remained rather restricted with traders awaiting the bureau report on Tuesday. Meanwhile much depends on day to day weather developments which for the present do not hold forth signs of relief.

Operations in October began at 11.52 i.e. 5 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade buying with some covering influenced by continued dry weather in the drought area while renewed buying sent October up to 11.57.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.65 with a rise of 18 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 2.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.46/11.46) 11.45/11.52
December (11.55/11.54) 11.58/11.57
January (11.60/11.60) 11.60/11.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.20) 6.26
American December (6.13) 6.18
Egyptian October (10.19) 10.31
Egyptian November (9.99) 10.11

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Broach cotton for April/May delivery moved between Rs. 212-4 and Rs. 211-8 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 212 with New York future 10 points up at that time.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 2.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

Tin (188 3/8 buyers £188 5/8 sellers. Barely steady) £187 1/2 buyers £187 3/4 sellers. Easy.

Lead (£16 15/16 buyers £17 1/16 sellers Steady) £17 1/16 buyers £17 1/8 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£42 3/4 to £43 1/4) £42 3/4 to £43 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-9

JUTE

New Crop September October (£17 3/8) £17 5/16 sellers.
Dunlop Sept. (£20 1/4) £20 1/4 sellers
Lightning Sept. (£18 3/4) £18 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16) 7 11/16 paid and buyers
Forward (7 3/4) 7 3/4 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Sept-Oct. (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Sept-Oct. (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 5/8
Linseed La Plata September (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£16 sellers) £15 3/4 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept. 2.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 8 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 8 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 8 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 7 6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 7 6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 7 6
Rates at 10-0 p.m	7 7 3

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 2.

Previous closing	5.03 9/32
To-day's opening	5.03 9/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 2.

Previous closing	5.03 5/16
To-day's opening	5.03 3/16
To-day's closing	5.03 5/16
Difference	Nil.

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 2.

Previous closing	76.44
To-day's opening	76.41
To-day's closing	76.43
Difference	—.01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 2.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.03 3/16 and then improved to 5.03 5/16 on fairly good support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.03 5/16.

Franc opened at 76.41 and then declined to 76.44 on scattered selling.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 76.43

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 2.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought and sold. Buyers satisfied. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 2.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 11/16d.	19 11/16d.
Forward	19 11/16d.	19 11/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 2.

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-2 1/2) £6-18-3

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 2.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent,
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 2.
3-30 p.m

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.77 1/8)	5.77 1/8
New York on Bombay (38.00)	38.01
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/2)	0.94 1/2
London on Milan (63.93)	63.93
London on Shanghai (1/2 15/32)	1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16)	1-2 1/16

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 2.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.09 3/4. Prices advanced on scattered local buying and commission house purchases influenced by unfavourable foreign crop cables.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 8s 3/8 and December 8s 1/8 The market was rather quiet in the absence of any speculative enquiry as a result of quieter foreign cables.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 2.
11-30 p.m

	Rs	a.	p.
Silver ready	48	15	0
Silver 1st settlement	49	0	0
Silver 2nd settlement	49	1	0
Gold ready	34	3	6
Gold 1st settlement	34	3	9
Gold 2nd settlement	34	4	0
Sovereigns	21	14	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	13	6
Wheat January 1937	4	13	6
Linseed September	7	10	0
Linseed May 1937	7	7	3

The tone was quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 2.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 1/4 Ex Div. as against the previous closing at £99 3/4 Cum Div.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 2.
3-30 p.m.

Hime industrials, generally displayed increased buying otherwise markets generally were quiet and rather irregular. Giltedgeds and Indian loans were steady to firm. Mining were generally dull.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/4) £84 7/8 Ex Div.
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/8) £107 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
5 per cent Indian Loan (£118 1/2) £118 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/4) £107 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115) £115 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-1 1/2) 20-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ord (£4 1/2) £4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/8) dol 7 1/8
Musical Industries (23-7 1/2) 23-3
Princhin Johnson (49-1 1/2) 49-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (39-9) 39-9
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-9) 9-9
Woolsworth New Ford (148-9) 148-9
Realisation 1930 (£93 1/2) £93 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (36-3) 36-3
Unilever Ordinary (34-3) 34-3
Ford Motors (32-9) 32-3
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9
Carreas A (£9 5/8) £9 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (168 3/4) 168 3/4
P and O S N Company Defd (26-9) 26-9
Distillers (108-9) 109-6
Bredford Dyers (7-6) 7-6
British Celanese (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (53-7 1/2) 53-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-0) 53-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-10 1/2) 7-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (33-0) 33-0
Inter Nickels (£53 1/2 Ex Div.) £53 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (9-0) 9-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 2.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 3/4) £102
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99 3/4) £99 Ex Div.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£118 3/4) £119
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110 1/2) £111
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£108) £108

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£111 3/8) £111

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-6) 21-3
Donaro Tea (47-6) 47-6
Empire of India Ceylon (30-6) 31-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 28-0
Gula Kelampong (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-0

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 3/8) £13 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (68-3) 69-0
Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 1/8
Gedule New (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
New Modders (40-6) 40-0
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-0) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (89-4 1/2) 90-0
Burma Oil (96-3) 98-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (28-10 1/2) 28-3
Shell Transport (£108 1/8) £108 1/8
Royal Dutch (£38 3/8) £38 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£50 1/4) £50 1/4
L and S Ordinary (£28) £28
L N E R Defd (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Southern Dutch (£23) £23
London Paris 5 per cent (£135) £135 5/8
London Transport 'C' Stock (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 2.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 67 1/8) dol 66 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38 7/8) dol 39.
U S Steel Common (dol 70 3/8) dol 70
U S Steel Preference (dol 135) unquoted.

SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCES IN INDUSTRIAL FAVOURITES

Cocoa And Quicksilver Strong

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

On the Stock Exchange some very substantial advances were recorded among recent industrial favourites including cements, electrical equipments and breweries. Elsewhere market were quietly firm.

The official denial about yesterdays Venterspost rumours was issued after the close but the westwit group had already recovered most previous losses.

In commodities cocoa opened firm and then ruled steady with large business. Quick silver was strong owing to the absence of supplies in London.

Wall Street opened undecided and then was firmer but profit-taking reduced gains.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Bombay, Sept. 2.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 28th day of August 1936

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	40,39,56,000
Notes in circulation	162,15,79,000
Total Notes issued	202,55,35,000
Total Liabilities	202,55,35,000

ASSETS.

A. Gold Coin and Bullion.—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	67,31,71,000
Total of A	111,73,88,000
B. Rupee Coin	67,42,01,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	23,39,46,000
Total Assets	202,55,35,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 28th August 1936.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	6,28,00,000
(b) Banks	33,58,26,000
(c) Others	41,13,000
Bills Payable	2,86,000
Other Liabilities	1,10,59,000
Rupees	51,40,84,000

ASSETS.

Notes	40,39,56,000
Rupee Coin	10,84,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,20,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	25,000
Balances held abroad	3,30,44,000
Loans and Advances to the Govt.	1,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	39,000
Investments	5,82,09,000
Other Assets	73,07,000
Rupees	51,40,84,000

Indore Market Quotations

Indore, Aug. 30.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seeds and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal.—

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20, 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 17, 19
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18, 20
Gram Rs. 14, 16
Lintal Rs. 17, 18
Linseed Bold Brown Rs. 28, 30
Jawar Rs. 10, 12
Bajara Rs. 17, 18
Moog (Green) Rs. 14, 15
Moog (Black) Rs. 10, 12
Ajavan Rs. 19, 20
Maka Rs. 7, 12
Oil Cakes Rs. 12, 14
Cotton seeds Re. 10, 12
Dhana Rs. 26, 30
Cholies Rs. 45 65
Ghee Rs. 234, 249
Tuar Rs. 15, 17
Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 76 79
Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 70, 76
Cotton Broach opening per Candi of 784 lbs Rs. 212
Cotton Broach closing per Candi of 784 lbs. Rs. 213
Wheat Flour Maida per Bag of 95 srs. 9/8
Wheat Flour Maida per Bag of 95 srs. 10
Wheat Flour Ata per Bag of 60 srs 6/12
Wheat Chapad per Bag of 40 srs 2/10

Stan per thand.—

Hukumchand Rs. 4
Kalyanmal Rs. 3/14
Bhandari Rs. 4
Swadeshi Rs. 4
State Rs. 4/2
Binod Rs. 4/2
Rajakumar Rs. 4/3
100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. 40
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 50
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 167
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. Ordy 112
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. Pref. 119
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 34
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 100
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 134
500 Hira Mills Ltd. 540
25 Indore Premire Co-operative Bank Ltd. 10
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 3
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 34
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 10
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1

Bullion.—

Bullion Rs. 3. 10
Silver per bar per 100 tolas 46

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 2nd September 1936, tenders to the amount of £565,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 9th September 1936. Successful tenders will have to take delivery of their allotments on Saturday, the 12th September, 1936.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 28th August 1936, was £410,000.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Jutes ruled firm and fair turnover resulted. Coals continued steady but business was on moderate scale. Teas were steady and unchanged. In miscellaneous sugars and engineerings were fairly steady while others were more or less unchanged. Government securities were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—Two and threefourth per cent new loan 1948/52 101/5; three and a half per cent Government paper 99/12; three per cent 1951/54 104/4; three per cent Government paper 90/6 small lot; three per cent loan 1941 104/10/6; four per cent 1960/70 115/10 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 121/6 small lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 111/12; five per cent loan 1939/44 109/1; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 107/14 small lot; five per cent U. P. bonds 1944 116/2.

Banks:—Central 34/12; Reserve 134.

Railways:—Howrah Amta Rly 129/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated 23/10; Bengal 282/8; Bokaro and Ramgur 18.

Jutes:—Birla pref 119/8; Howrah 53/1; Kamarhatty 502; National 22/9.

Miscellaneous:—Indian copper corporation 2/15; Bengal iron pref 15/6; Indian iron and steel 11/13; Titaghur paper ordy 23/2; Titaghur paper defd. 10/2; Orient paper 9 premium.

Sugars:—Rohtas 22/6; Dyer Meakin Burma 57/8.

Teas:—East India 10/8; Hantapara pref 156.

Debentures:—Five per cent 1916/46 Calcutta Port Trust 115/12 small lot; four and a half per cent 1936/86 Clive building 104/8; three per cent 1936/53 Calcutta Municipal 100 small lot—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS (in 1,000's)

New York August 28:

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1935-36
Total in sight (excluding linters)	519	182	887
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	378	63	543
Exports from U. S. Ports	160	45	287
Of which to Japan	27	12	61
Of which to China	—	—	—
Of which to Great Britain	45	7	52
Of which to Germany	32	5	40
Stocks at New York	—	—	—
Stocks at U S Ports	—	1,276	—
Stocks at U S Interior towns	—	1,139	—
World's visible supply	—	4,849	—
Of which American Cotton	—	3,128	—
Forward to World's Mills (excluding linters)	622	115	787
Receipts at U S Ports	306	142	577

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September 1935 to 27th August 1936		3,165,703
Same period previous season		2,491,384
Exports from 1st September 1935 to 27th August 1936:	1935-36	1934-35
United Kingdom	114,231	66,261
Continent	394,400	3,45,855
China	94,937	86,178
Japan	1,359,583	1,080,540
Coast Ports	37,721	30,799
U. S. A.	3,517	626
	2,004,389	1,610,259
Total exports by rail from 1st Sept 1935 to 27th August 1936		225,398
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1935 to 27th August 1936		800,644
Same period previous season		862,672
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 27th August 1936		711,110
Same period previous season		538,364

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept 1935 to 20th August 1936	1,864,790
Same time last year	1,558,656
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1935 to 13th August 1936	1,710,459
Same period last season	1,439,016

YARN MARKET STEADY

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Our market has remained quiet but steady during the whole past week and prices have fluctuated within a very small range. In case of Indian yarn prices do not show any improvement, in the absence of satisfactory demand from the consuming centres. Cotton also continues to remain quiet with an uncertain tendency and dealers are now awaiting the American Government Bureau Report to be published on the 8th instant. In the meantime, they prefer to wait and watch further developments and whilst they are keen to make sales of their holdings at anything like reasonable prices they do not seem to force sales pending the Bureau Report. In case of foreign yarns, Japanese yarns have been particularly steady on account of limited stocks and also limited arrivals by the incoming steamers. In case of Art Silk yarns prices have remained unchanged with a steady undertone. On the whole the local market has remained rather steady with small fluctuations in prices. The future tendency is uncertain at present.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is no change to report in this class of yarns where prices have remained fairly steady with a very restricted turnover. No fresh business of importance has been possible with Manchester.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.

In spite of the recent decline in cotton prices, there has not been a corresponding decline in prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns. In case of Shanghai yarns, prices have remained very steady and makers have been showing firm attitude and do not feel inclined to accept lower limits. It is very strange that in spite of the large Chinese Cotton Crop and in spite of the accumulation of stocks of yarns in Japan, the Shanghai Spinners have been showing such a firm attitude and do not show inclination to press sales. On the other hand the Japanese Spinners have been trying to meet the buyers to some extent and a fairly large forward business in Mercerised yarns as well as in two-fold grey yarns has been possible with Japan during the last few days. Turnover in spot goods continues to remain satisfactory. Speculative inquiries in Mercerised yarns have been fair and prices have shown some small improvement over the last week. Sampin have been fluctuating heavily whereas exchange remains steady.

ART SILK YARNS.

Syndicate prices remain unchanged during the week. There are yet no reliable news of the expected arrivals of the Italian goods and so long buyers, including the Mills, have to take more and more interest in Japanese yarns. Inquiries from the Mills for spot deliveries have lately increased in some well-known Japanese qualities and prices therefore have shown some further improvement during the week particularly for these qualities owing to limited stocks and small arrivals. Reports from consuming districts are not very encouraging and in the north, while stocks are very low, demand continues to remain very limited. In southern markets, however, the position is very healthy and prices have shown further improvement during the week. Sales of finished goods are moderate in the north and satisfactory in the south. Future tendency continues to remain uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Some of our Mills have been showing anxiety to make further sales of their yarns both for ready and forward deliveries but in the absence of satisfactory demand most of the offers received are very low and unacceptable except at a heavy loss. No fresh business of importance has therefore been possible during the week. Reports from uncountry markets are also not encouraging but it looks as if the price cutting competition amongst the mills themselves has probably come to an end. It is hoped that after the American Government Bureau Report is published on the 8th instant, the tendency of the market will be rather more hopeful and some sales will be possible by the Mills.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 1-9-36	401000	661000
Receipts Yesterday 1-9-36	38000	39000
Exports to date 1-9-36	191000	306000
Stock at Ports 28-8-36	1276000	1301000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-8-36	1139000	1179000
Stock at Liverpool 28-8-36	748000	501000
Visible Supply 28-8-36	3128000	3221000
Quantity in sight 28-8-36	519000	887000
Quantity out of sight 28-8-36	622000	787000

"HAVEN'T I A RIGHT TO LIVE"?

(Continued from Page 11).

district and taken to Rangpur and thence to Presidency Jail, Alipore. After detention I was released.

Sometime after this episode I tried to pass the compounder's examination, but as I was about to appear at it, the Principal was approached by the C.I.D. and I was ultimately expelled. I felt that I could not stay in India, so without definitely knowing where I was going, I left the Indian coast. I wandered for about 4 years at the end of which I reached Persia where I should have even now quietly settled. But English authorities there managed to get me into the mandated territories and repatriated to India. As soon as I reached Karachi, a passport case was started against me. After I got through this I went to Lahore and saw the late Lala Lajpatrai. He gave me a letter to Sj. Arabindo Ghosh and asked me to see Mahatma Gandhi on my way to Pondicherry. I went to Ahmedabad and there while I stayed, I do not know how, but my letter (Lalaji's to Arabindo Baboo) was pilfered. Mahatma Gandhi, therefore, asked Sj. Maganlal Gandhi to give me another letter to Sj. Arabindo Ghosh. This I was given and I left for Pondicherry but on my way at Surat, I was arrested and sent to Calcutta. In the case that was then started I was acquitted by Justice Duval of the Calcutta High Court on 21-6-26, but as soon as I came out of Court I was arrested and taken to Allahabad. Here I was charged, but again acquitted. Then again I was re-arrested and taken to Peshawar, but there the political leader, in whose connection I was taken, was already dead, or so the Police gave me to understand, and I was released. I came to Dacca, but was again charged in the Alipore Court and again acquitted. I got tired of this process and went to Burma to do business but there too I was put into trouble and was repatriated. In 1933, as I was at Dacca in my place, I knew that some of my relatives were helping the C.I.D. In order to confirm my suspicions I pretended to leave Dacca, but was in town. My observation confirmed my suspicion and I lost my temper once again and attacked by relative with a weapon. I was charged with causing hurt and was sentenced in this connection. I have undergone my sentence and fully paid for my loss of temper. To-day there is no charge against me, but the atmosphere of suspicion round about me is suffocating and would not permit me freely to move or do anything, even to earn my living respectably.

If I had been transported for life I would have been fed by Jail authorities; had I been a detenu I would have had an allowance; had I even been mistakenly sentenced to be hanged, I would have been free from the worries of this world. But because I am merely a suspect, the Government do not feed me, nor am I able myself to do anything to live a life. Twenty years of misery, of such a rigorous type, has shattered my health, and more than that, my mind. I have acute hernea.

Dear editor! Have I really no right to live? I am thankful to you for having given me the opportunity to publish my case to the world. Like the Government, most of our own patriots do not like revolutionary methods. But if the Government are really anxious to eliminate revolutionay methods, is it not upto them to decide cases of suspects and throw open to them the path of a respectable and earning life?

If ever my painful cry of agony strikes the ear of some proper authority and if ever something is done to redress our grievances, all of us will have reason enough to thank you so much.—Yours, etc.,

SURENDRA NATH BANERJI.
Bombay.

DEGREE COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE

Governor's Assurance At Engineering College Social Gathering

The Acting Governor of Bombay speaking at the Annual Social Gathering of the College of Engineering on Wednesday, said:

Colonel Graham Smith, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am very grateful to you, Colonel Graham Smith for inviting me to your Annual Social Gathering this evening, and am glad that I have had the good fortune to be able to accept. Gatherings such as this do give such encouragement and form part of the social life of students within the college which it seems to me must receive due recognition.

The Principal has referred to the difficulty for finding employment owing to the surplus of qualified men over posts and he has quite rightly pointed out that this has its good side in enabling employers to make a selection. It is, therefore, not enough just to pass examinations. It is necessary to do one's utmost in order to attain a sufficiendy high standard to obtain employment.

I am glad to hear that the authorities appreciate what Government have been able to provide in the way of grants towards modernisation.

DEGREE COURSE.

As regards the introduction of a Degree course in Architecture, I can, of course, say nothing definite, but any proposal to this effect will be very carefully considered by Government with due regard to the claims of other institutions.

I am glad to hear of the scholastic successes of your students during the year and no less of their athletic achievements. It is very satisfactory that full use has been made of the College Boat Club during the year.

Mention has been made in the General Secretary's address of the increase of fees. For students belonging to this Presidency the fees have been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 only although the Reorganisation Committee recommended Rs. 400. The amount of fees should be considered in relation to the cost to Government. The average cost to Government per student excluding pensionary charges and those for maintenance of buildings is just over Rs. 1000. A fee of Rs. 300 therefore means that each student receives a subsidy of Rs. 700 which is more than double the fee. The fee therefore is still very low in comparison with the value of the education given for it.

WITHDRAWAL OF GUARANTEE.

As regards the withdrawal of the guarantee that two provincial appointments should go to successful candidates from here, let me make it clear that this has not been done with any intention of reducing the opportunities of students from this college. It has been rendered inevitable because owing to the suspension of direct appointments to the Bombay Service of Engineers and the Subordinate Engineering Service it is no longer possible to guarantee that there will be two such appointments available. For such appointments as fall vacant I can assure you that students of this college will receive the same favourable consideration as before.

SHORT COVERING PRIOR TO TUESDAY'S BUREAU

Japanese Buying And Hedge Selling

FARMERS HOLDING FOR BETTER PRICES

BOMBAY, September 2.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was firm during the early part of the day on short covering prior to Tuesday's Bureau report and Japanese buying. Later prices declined on Southern hedge selling and realising. Some farmers are holding for higher prices over the Bureau report. If the next Bureau report turns out bullish, we think it advisable to sell.

On Tuesday the New York cotton market opened firm but the market was inactive. Higher Liverpool advices pushed up prices. Continued dry weather in drought area and expectations of an unfavourable weekly weather report influenced trade buying. There was some short covering prior to the Bureau report. The market was comparatively cheerful in the absence of hedge selling pressure. It was reported that farmers in some sections were holding for the Bureau report. Later there was hedge selling and realising but towards the close there was renewed covering and trade buying which imparted steadiness.

The market opened at a rise of 10 points with October 11-46 under better demand a further rise of 3 points was recorded with October 11.49 which was the highest level. Later prices declined 8 points from the highest level and October was quoted 11.41 which was the lowest level for the day. Thereafter there was a steady recovery and the market closed at a net rise of 11 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices were raised at 11 points at 11.87c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 11 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 11 points at 11.83c per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October 6.19. Offerings were confined to hedging on limits. There was scattered speculative buying and covering on reduced crop ideas. Later there was some covering and trade calling with hedging on limits. The market closed steady at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.65d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures was steady and closed at a rise of 8 points. At the close October was quoted 5.18, January 5.16 and March 5.16.

Egyptian cotton futures market also ruled steady. Sakels futures improved 9 to 6 points with spot cotton 6 points up at 10.29. Uppers futures gained one to three points and spot cotton was unchanged at 7.65d. per lb.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady on slightly better enquiry. Sakels futures closed 2 to 8 points up and Ashmouni futures advanced 4 to 10 points.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

The absence of good soaking rains in Gujerat Kathiawar and Deccan and the official forecast indicating a weakening of the monsoon is causing serious concern and has resulted in a widening of the parity between Broach and Oomras/Bengals. According to private advices from N. York, it is reported that the Government intend to pay farmers this month about 400 million dollars out of the 500 million dollar appropriation sanctioned by Congress for soil conservation. It is believed this will considerably strengthen the holding movement and substantially reduce hedging at lower prices. It is also reported that the U.S.A. Government intend to place large orders for cloth for relief purposes. Local sentiment seems to be veering slowly to the constructive side on the belief that Japan will be unable to supress her latent demand much longer. Also should the forthcoming bureau confirm the smaller estimates there may be a better European demand in view of the lessening of political tension following the isolation of the Spanish Civil War.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10-34 a.m.)	11.49+13
New York October lowest (1-2 p.m.)	11.41+05
Liverpool October highest	6.22+04
Liverpool October lowest	6.18

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Hedge selling tending to keep prices down but on crop prospect think advisable to buy moderately on scale down.

Liverpool: Have a favourable opinion of the market in the long run.

New York: Market seems at turning point. Liquidation about over. Expecting weekly weather report unfavourable.

New York: Japanese interests bought on opening market, later easing on hedges.

New York: Trade buying and shorts covering early. Market reacted on profit-taking and hedge selling. Expect a see-saw market pending Bureau Report.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 1

October	11.47+11
December	11.49+08
January	11.52+08
March	11.56+06
May	11.62+08
July	11.64+10
Middling Spot	11.87+11

ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept 1

October	11.43+11
December	11.45+08
January	11.47+09
Middling Spot	11.83+11

NEW YORK

New York, Sept 1

11-00 Ranges

October	11.48 to 11.48
December	11.53 to 11.53
January	11.56 to 11.56

NOON CALL

October	11.47
December	11.53
January	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept 1

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	38,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 1

September	6.29+07
October	6.22+04
November	6.14+02
December	6.15+03
January	6.15+02
February	6.15+02
March	6.16+02
April	6.16+02
May	6.16+02
June	6.15+02
July	6.15+02
August	6.05+02
September	5.99+02
Middling Spot	6.65+05

10-12 a.m. quotations

October	6.19
January	6.14

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 1

F G F SAKELLARIDIS

October	10.25
November	10.05
January	9.79
March	9.58
May	9.44
July	9.28
August	9.28
Middling Spot	10.29

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 1

BROACH	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.33
Fine (Good staple)	5.48
Superfine (Good staple)	5.63
OOMRA	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.34
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.49
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.64
BENGAL	
Good	4.40
Fully Good	4.50
Fine	4.62

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept 1

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan Feb sellers	34
Wheat Barletta Russo	nominal
Wheat South Australian Sept Oct sellers	38

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Sept 1

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C and F Calcutta per cwt March April	unquoted.
C and F Bombay per cwt March April	unquoted.
C and F Karachi per cwt March April	unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 1

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£87 5/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£116 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£107 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£118 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£15 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£102 1/2
National Bank of India	£47
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Cloudy unsettled.

Central: Cloudy and warmer.

Western: Cloudy and warmer.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 2

Following a rise of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 212 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 212/4 on heavy buying by option dealers. There was some short covering but later prices declined on scattered realising.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but it opened very steady at a rise of 3 points. The local market was steady with slightly better enquiry and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 212. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	211 12 0
Oomra D/J.	188 8 0
Bengal D/J.	153 4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Sept 2

	Sup	Fine	F	G	Good
M G Broach No. 2	233	229	226	222	
M G Punjab-Ame	241	237	234	230	
Surat	266	262	259	255	
M G Rajpipla	263	259	256	252	
M G Navsari	272	268	265	261	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

75 Mithabhai Nathoo Ujjain 8 1/4 on
50 Mithabhai Nathoo Cawnpore 178
16 Mithabhai Nathoo Mandusar 175
55 Narshi Nagshi Kekri old 162
61 Underson Kaletan Shirpur 8 on
50 Swasti and Co. Ujjain 7 on
15 Swasti and Co. Jaipur Kacho 150

Ready Cotton Sales

Bombay, Sept. 2.

C.P. 1 Fine	204/206
C.P. 2 Fine	200/202
Arvi Fine	200/202
Ellichpur Fine	200/202
Berar Fine	200/202
Khamgaon Fine	200/202
Mulkapur Fine	197/199
Khandesh Fine	197/199
Jalna/Sailu	197/199
Burwah Sanavad	199/201
Mathia	182/187
Broach	217/220
Dhollera	222/224
Punjab/American	217/222
Sindh-American	217/222
Cambodia	257/262
Compta	212/217
Westerns	212/217
Miraj	212/217
Jagadia Ankleshwar	240/244
Surat	244/247
Navsari	254/257
Kampala	344/249

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 2.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year	Last year
Central India	176	33
Central Provinces	93	...
Total Oomras	269	33
Dholera		11
Rajputana		10
Sind-Punjab	100	...
Westerns-Northerns	127	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	26
Egyptian and African	...	148
Total	496	352

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 31st Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year	Last year.
Europe	512,208	414,499
Japan and China	1,466,918	1,171,554
Coast Ports	37,721	31,931
Up-country by Rail	227,931	298,025
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	64	10,341
Total	2,244,842	1,926,350

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 2.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,181
Linseed	12,168
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	355
Gingellyseed	1,318
Groundnuts	1,731
Castorseed	12
Rice	27,846
Myrabollams	770
Cottonseed	1,238
Mowraseed	17
Gram	1,464
Joowar	57
Barley	475
Bajree	1,090
Indian Sugar	3,470
	Tons.
Coal	593

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 2

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38 10 0
Standard copper 3 months	£38 15 0
Electrolytic copper	£43 5 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9.75 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9.70 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32 12 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 40 8 0

Tone: Very steady.

London Raw Sugar

London, Sept 1

October sellers	4/6
October buyers	4/4 1/2

New York Sugar

New York, Sept 1

December	2.71+01
January	2.48—
May	2.48—
July	2.50—

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept 1

October	86d.
December	84 5/8d.
May	81 1/8d.

Chicago wheat

Chicago, Sept 1

September	1.08 3/8c
December	1.07 1/8c.
May	1.05 7/8c.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 2

Yesterday London gold prices declined half a penny to £6-18-2 1/2. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 5.03 9/32 and London Paris Exchange rate was raised one point at 76.44. London silver prices advanced 1/8d to 19 11/16d on buying by Bombay operators. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal silver prices were 7 to 10 points up. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 3/8 with a quiet but steady tone.

The local market there was scattered selling in both gold and silver which resulted in a small decline.

	Rs.	a.	p.
GOLD—			
Ready	34	3	6
1st Bhadarva	34	3	6
2nd Bhadarva	34	3	6
2nd Bhadarva Tejimandi	0	3	6
SILVER—			
Ready	48	14	0
1st Bhadarva	48	14	0
2nd Bhadarva	48	15	6
2nd Bhadarva Tejimandi	0	14	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 1

Spot	19 11/16
Forward	19 11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 1

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-18-2 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 1

September	44.92+07
December	44.95+10
March	45.00+15

Linseed And Wheat

Bombay, Sept 2

Our market was quiet to-day with increased selling pressure in wheat. Linseed was quiet with a restricted turnover.

Linseed September	7 10 9
Linseed May	7 8 3
Wheat September	4 13 9
Wheat January	4 14 3
Wheat May	5 2 9

Linseed Tenders

Yesterday being the first tender day 6500 tons of Linseed and 1000 tons Wheat were tendered against September contracts.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept 2

September	(207.40)	206.00+60
November	(202.20)	203.30+110
December	(201.10)	201.60+50
January	(200.70)	201.40+70
March	(199.20)	199.90+70

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept 2

Java ready	13 8 0
A/S shipment	3 12 3
O/D shipment	3 12 0
Sarava ready	13 1 0
Kesar ready	13 0 0
Spot Java	F. 3.50

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 1

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	13 1/2
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	72
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	36
Electric Bond Common	24
Columbia Gas	22
Western Union Telg	86 3/4
Radio Corp	11
New York Central	43
Baltimore and Ohio R R	24
Great North Pfd	41
Bethelehem Steel	67
United States Steel	70
Amr Tobacco B	102
Anaconda Copper Mining	38 1/2
General Motor	66 3/4
General Electric	47 1/2
Westinghouse Airbrake	43
St Oil of N J	62
Socony	13 1/2
Chase Bank	46
National City Bank	41
Int Nickel of Canada	53 3/4
Montgomery Ward	48
Southern Pacific	42
Youngtown Sheet	82
Gen Amr Transportation	57
Electric Power and Light	16

Market reacting anticipating holiday Monday.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Sept 1

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 1

T T London on:—

New York closing rate	5.03 5/16
Paris	76.44
Berlin	12.51
Madrid nominal	41.25
Amsterdam	7.41
Brussels	29.82
Milan	63.93
Berne	15.44
Prague	121.87

LONDON SEEDS

London, Sept 1

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Sept sellers	£11-15-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Sept Oct sellers	£13-12-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Sept Oct sellers	£14-2-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. Sept Oct sellers	£13-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Sept Oct sellers	£13-2-6

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept 1

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 3/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 2

2 3/4 per cent 1945/52 New Loan	101/2
3 per cent 1951/54	104
3 per cent 1941	104/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/13
4 per cent 1943	111/7
4 per cent 1960/70	115/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/8
5 per cent 1939/44	108/12
5 per cent 1940/43	111/9
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/8

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/15
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	125/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/9

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE

4 per cent B P T 1947	111/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	110/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959	119/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954	131
4 per cent S P I 1953/54	
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	103/8

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper ruled firm. Other scrips were also firm on account of shortage of offerings.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept 2

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Sept-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32 Jan. 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 3/16 Jan. 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 1/8
Banks selling T T	264 1/8
Banks buying T T	262 1/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	573
Banks buying T T	583
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	98
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 1st instant	5.06 1/4
Japan/London 2nd instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 2nd instant	7.37
Hongkong/London 2nd instant	1/2 31/32
Shanghai/London 2nd instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 1st instant	76.44
London/Belgium 1st instant	29.82
London/Switzerland 1st instant	15.44
London/Berlin 1st instant	12.51
London/Stockholm 1st instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 1st instant	5.03 5/16
London/Amsterdam 1st instant	7.41

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 31st ultimo	£6-18-3
Gold 1st instant	£6-18-2 1/2
Silver London Ready 31st ultimo	19 9/16
1st instant	19 11/16
Silver London Forward 31st ultimo	19 9/16
1st instant	19 11/16
Silver New York Ready. 31st ultimo	45
1st instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 31st ultimo	9/16 p.c.
1st instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 31st ultimo	3/4 p.c.
1st instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 30/31st August	1,462
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	3,170,039
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,501,584
Increase	668,455

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 1

Broach A/M 1937 opening 210; highest 210 1/4; lowest 209 3/4; closing 210 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 186 3/4; highest 187 1/4; lowest 186 3/4; closing 187 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 153; highest 153; lowest 152 3/4; closing 152 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-9-36) Rs. 6 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 21 1/2

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 159; January 140 May 132 at Cross Rate 5.03 9/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 211 Liverpool May 6.17 Rs. 57 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 211; New York May 11.62 Rs. 45 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.03 9/32

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept 1

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Sept sellers	25/3
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Oct Dec sellers	25/3

BEAR COVERING IN SHARES

Small Improvement In Prices

BOMBAY, Sept 2

The local share bazar opened steady and soon prices declined a few points when there was some covering by professional Bear operators, which hardened prices. Business was slow and at the close prices show a small improvement.

In the absence of any fresh development, the market is marking times with prices fluctuating in a sea-saw state. A rise or a fall of Rs. 20 seems satisfactory profits and Jobbers are taking quick turns.

Thus the market is becoming dull and uninteresting and needs fresh developments for a future price movement. Professional bulls are holding aloof awaiting lower levels while small operators are holding their accounts in hopes of better profits. The market looks like a narrow trading one, but unless prices become attractive we do not look for any important support.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

	Rs	as
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	283	12
500 Bombay Cotton	10	0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	651	4
250 Bradbury	62	0
100 Century (nil)	120	0
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	222	8
100 Colaba (nil)	120	0
100 Coorla	90	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	287	8
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	112	8
100 Gokak (Rs. 5)	190	10
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620	0
100 Indore (nil.)	36	4
100 Khatau	65	0
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	208	12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570	0
100 Madhavji	6	8
250 Madras United	25	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	600	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 2

Century (118/2) 122 123 117 121 118 120
Bombay Dyeing (640) 645 646 640 651 650 651
Kohinoor (205) 207 206 208
Central India (216/4) 219 217 221 222
New Great (118/12) 120 118 123
Simplex (60/10) 61/13
Swadeshi (158/2) 161 162 163/12
Bundi (34/14) 34/14 35/9 35 34/14
I Cement (486/14) 488 490 483 485 484/6
Punjab (25/6) 25/8 25
Shahabad (461/4) 482 480
Andhra (1667/8) 1670 1671
Tata Hydro (193/2) 193 192/8 193/2
Tata Power (1632/8) 1636 1638 1631 1636 1637/8
Tram Ord (162/13) x.d. 153/2 153/12
T Steel Defd (712/8) 716 717 711 720 718 722
T Steel Ord (182/8) 183 183/8 182/8 183/12 183/8 184/4
Tata Steel 2nd pref (165/8) 165/12 165/8
Bellapur (200/10) 201 198 201
B Steam (288/12) 290
B Burma (490) 491 493 488 493 494

250 Model	40	0
50 Mysore (Rs. 2)	85	10
200 New Great (nil)	123	2
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	54	0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	262	8
25 Sassoon Silk (nil)	35	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1,840	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1|8)	61	14
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	163	12
100 Swan (nil)	80	0
25 Tata (nil)	9	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,165	0
1000 Western	800	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	4
25-50 Central (As. 12)	34	0
50-100 India (Rs 2-8)	131	6
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1555	0
125-50 I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	387	8
100 Reserve Bank (2-3-5)	135	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5	6
CEMENTS		
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	34	12
70 Gwallor (Rs. 5)	126	4
160 Indian (Rs. 24)	484	6
40 Katni def. (101-15)	2102	8
100 Katni Ord. (Rs. 6)	358	12
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	265	0
100 Punjab (Rs. 12)	25	0
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	480	10
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	144	0
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
15-75 New India (1-4)	44	12
200 Oriental (125)	5310	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	8
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	186	14
1000 Andhra Valley (30)	1677	8
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13	14
40 B'bay Tram (2-8)	X.D. 153	12
100 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	12	14
100 Karachi (4)	241	4
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200	0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 3)	193	2
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 25)	1637	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	905	0
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dhond Baramati	106	8
100 Gujarat	99	0
100 Mandra Bhon	103	4
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101	0
500 Tapty Valley	775	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	37	0
30 Tata Steel def. (Rs. 7-8)	722	8
75 Tata Steel ord. (Rs. 6)	184	4
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	232	8
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10+2)	201	14
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 15)	290	0
125 Bombay Burma	494	6
50 Bombay Burma (Com. (4)	165	10
8sh. B. B. Petrol (nil)	5	11
50 B. Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	116	0
100 I. Bleaching (nil)	116	4
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	540	0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	537	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 2)	583	12
15 Scindia (As. 6)	18	13
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	80	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	16	12
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,535	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	316	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	8
5 p.c. Central India	533	12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	0
7 1|2 p.c. Tata Hydro	163	2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,620	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	198	2
7 1|2 p.c Tata Steel 2nd	165	8
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	675	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

Cawnpore Sugar

Cawnpore, Aug. 28.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ryam	7	15	0
Champaran	8	1	0
Samastipur	7	8	0
Japaha	7	6	0
Lohat Siding	8	1	0
Motiha	7	8	0
Chanpatiya	7	8	6
Narkatiya	7	8	0
Marhowrah	8	8	0
Pachrukhi	7	14	0
Pertabpur	7	10	0
New Savan	7	7	6
Gaureepur	7	9	0
Sarayan	7	14	0
Sasamosa	7	4	0
Ghaughly	7	6	0
Pharenda	7	4	6
Walterganj	7	5	6
Munderwa 7	7	9	0
Munderwa 5	7	8	0
Munderwa 3	7	7	0
Basti	7	13	0
Ram Kola	7	5	0
Ram Khetan	7	5	6
Luxmiganj	7	6	0
Padrauna	7	4	6
Pipraich	7	4	0
Diamond	7	6	0
Siswa Bazar	7	3	6
Pursa	7	3	6
Sidholia	7	5	0
Majholia	7	10	0
Bhatni	7	8	0
Savan (Indian)	7	3	0
Bhavnan	7	11	6
Burwal	7	10	0
Jarwal Road	7	8	0
Balrampur	7	10	0
Khadda	7	4	0
Reega	7	5	0
Biswan	7	6	6
Sakhari	7	15	6
Semapur	8	2	0
Harinagar	7	12	0
Khatkuiyan	7	5	6
Sitalpur	7	11	0
Captainganj	7	7	0
Hathua	7	6	0
Sagauli	7	8	0
Baitalpur	7	6	0
Jhusi	7	14	0
Chitauni	7	2	0
Tamkohi	7	2	0
Tamkohi	7	0	0
Harkua	7	5	0
Seohara	8	0	0
Behta	7	12	0
Dehri	8	2	0
Simbhaoli	8	6	0
Sahaganj	7	11	0
Rampur	8	12	0
Pilibhit A	7	9	6
Bareilly A	7	12	0
Maholi	7	11	0
Rosa	7	11	0
Gola	7	9	6
Hargaon	7	8	0
Baheri Kesar	8	2	6
Cawnpore	7	3	6
Gootaiya	7	3	6
Juggilal	7	3	0

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian Cotton consumed in mills in India. Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by Mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns by Mills in Indian States:—

(In bales of 400 lb. net).

CONSUMPTION.

British India during July 1936 182,983 during July 1935 178,553; since 1st September 1935 2,055,377; during corresponding period last year 1,999,457.

Indian States during July 1936 39,651, during July 1935 35,848; since 1st September 1935 413,023; during corresponding period last year 392,978.

Total India during July 1936 222,634; during July 1935 214,401; since 1st September 1935 2,468,400; during corresponding period last year 2,392,435.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 1

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	87 5/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 3/4
4 per cent 1946/53	110 7/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	115
3 per cent 1949/52	102
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 1/4

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Sept 1

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1936

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Delay May Prove Dangerous

Govt. Must Declare Bhil Tracts Famine Area, Says Sardul Singh

(From Our Correspondent)
DOHAD (By Mail)

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar has issued the following statement:—

I toured in Dohad and Jhalod taluqas with my friend Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Secretary of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party and other workers of the Peasants' Union and visited Mirakhadi, Limdi, and Jhalod where I addressed public meetings attended by Bhil Peasants and others. I saw in all these places parched fields with crops withered and dried up. I was much surprised to read in to-day's "Times of India" a report from Godhra starting that Mr. Collins, Commissioner, N.D. is reported to be holding the opinion that "Government do not propose to declare famine before watching the situation." I would most earnestly request the Commissioner to visit the places in the interior, specially those which I saw myself and see for himself what was the state of crops. He will find that in these places the scarcity of water, food and fodder has reached the famine point. Nothing but disappointment is to be seen on the faces of the Bhil peasants. They are in great distress and further delay of relief may prove disastrous. Workers here testify from personal experience that the people are in great trouble and that at some places they are resorting to killing their cattle to satisfy their hunger. I think that the Government must immediately declare famine and open relief works.

HELP FAMINE STRICKEN PEOPLE

Sjt. Shankar Rao Deo's Appeal To Public

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, September 1.

Sjt. Shankar Rao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, has issued an appeal calling upon the charitable public to help the ryots in the famine-stricken districts. The contributions, says the statement, should be forwarded direct or through the local Congress Committees.

MR. MUNSHI'S VISIT

Sjt. K. M. Munshi paid a visit to the office of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee yesterday. He was received by Sjt. Deo and others, with whom he then conferred on the election prospects in Maharashtra.

ELECTION ROLLS

Entries in the new election rolls that do not contain full names but contain only initials are liable to be expunged from the list. Mr. Pundit, First Class Sub-Judge, ordered yesterday removal from the Assembly (future Bombay Provincial) Electoral Roll such a name, on an application made to that effect by Mr. N. V. Bhonde, a local pleader. On providing his full name, ordered the court, the same shall be replaced in place of the former entry containing only initials.

The Ganesh festival that was observed here by some people during the last few days according to the Tilak school of Hindu Calendar came to a close yesterday. Whereas every year there are over 50 public institutions which observe the festival, only 11 of them had chosen to celebrate it now according to the Tilakite or new calendar. The rest will observe the same according to the other (older) school of calendar. The immersion procession of these 11 institutions was not great as usual, although the police bundobust left, nothing to be deserved.

CHINAMAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

A young Chinaman's body was found hanging by a tree in the jungle at the foot of the Parbati Hills about three miles from Poona yesterday. It was probably a case of suicide, and the body had no clues on it except some quaint paperchits with something written on them on the Chinese script. The body was unidentified and nothing could be known of the unfortunate youth, who looked to be one of those frequent silk hawker Chinamen. Some local Chinamen however came forward to-day to cremate his body with Chinese rites.

"KISAN DAY"

"Kisan Day" was observed here to-day.

FLOODS IN ORISSA

BERHAMPORE, (By Mail).

Flood has brought veritable disaster in hundreds of villages within the Sadar and Lagbagh sub-divisions of this district, the worst affected areas being the Raninagar, Hursi, Islangi, Dumkal and Hairharpara police stations as also the eastern portion of Berhampore Town thana. Not only are the poor people rendered homeless but even well-to-do persons are put to endless troubles. Huts have gone down and people are in some places passing their days and nights in knee-deep, waist-deep and breast-deep water. No lights are available at night owing to Kerosene or mustard oil being not available.

Relief boats of officials and non-officials at intervals are the only variation on the monotony of village life which is now almost literally aquatic. The Sardar S. D. O. returned after about a fortnight's tour in the affected areas. The non-official Relief Committee has also sent out volunteers with food-stuff and clothes.—United Press.

Famine In Dohad And Jhalod Talukas

A public meeting of the citizens and people of Dohad and Jhalod Taluka was held in the Municipal Main School compound on 30th August, when Mr. Ramchandra Pandya presided. Bhils from far and near attended the meeting in hundreds. They expressed themselves to the effect that as Bhil Seva Mandal of Thakkor Bapa was doing family Relief work for the last 13 years there was no necessity for a separate committee. Eventually resolution was passed unanimously that no other committee was necessary. Among other resolutions passed were those of requesting Government to declare famine and to start works.

"SPAIN DAY" AT KARACHI

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, Aug. 31

Congress Socialists celebrated All-India Spain Day by holding a meeting yesterday, Mr. Narain-das Bechar presiding.

Resolution for sending greetings and sympathising with the Spanish Government in its struggle against forces of reactionary monarchy, in defence of republic and democratic rights of the toiling masses were passed.

Mr. Bechar addressing the meeting characterised the Spanish problem as a world-problem

Pt. Jawaharlal To Visit Hathras On Sept. 6

(From Our Correspondent.)
HATHRAS, Aug. 31.

Notices concerning both to the public and the sweepers have been distributed in the city by the Municipal Board where the same recommendations have been repeated as were made some years back.

A public meeting was also held in the Arya Samaj last night to find out some solution of the demands put forward by the scavengers. Thakore Ramgopal Singh vigorously appealed to the public to get the struggle terminated by entering into a compromise with the sweepers in the fundamental problems, but was bitterly heckled by the people. This resulted in a great commotion and disturbance in the meeting which was dissolved at last by the President.

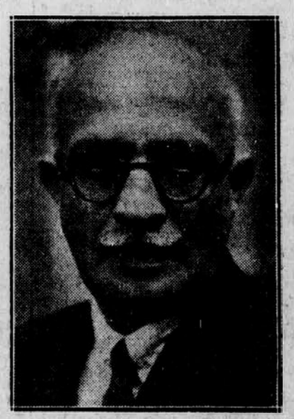
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to come here on 6th inst. from Aligarh. Grand preparations are being made to accord him a fitting reception. At the last meeting of the Municipal Board, a resolution was moved to present a welcome address to Panditji in behalf of the Municipal Board but a large majority of the members gradually slipped off and the motion was thus dropped.

SHOE HURLED AT MAGISTRATE

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

Considerable sensation prevailed in the Court of Mr. Chandra, Magistrate, when a shoe was hurled at him yesterday afternoon immediately after he pronounced judgment in a case dismissing the complaint filed in his Court.

A local Punjabi has been arrested in this connection.—United Press.



Mr. Sadashiv Narayan Thosar B.A., LL.B., has been appointed as Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality in succession to Mr. N. S. Kowshik, who is retiring. Mr. Thosar has a reputation as a Marathi scholar and has written a number of books and poems in Marathi.

PROGRAMME OF 'GRAMYE SEVA MANDAL

Central Committee Appointed

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 2.

A meeting was convened by the Secretary of the Gramye Sewa Mandal under the presidency of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to consider and chalk out a definite plan for the betterment of Indian farmers by organising cotton cottage industry. The following programme was prepared:

1. That there will be a Central Committee (to be elected) at Wardha which will control the organisation.

2. This Committee will appoint sub-committees in villages which will be responsible for the work in their respective circles.

3. The work will be inspected by Inspectors appointed by the Committee.

4. Primarily some papers will be issued to advertise the scheme, clarify and explain the views of the organisation.

5. That the Committee will give Gharkhis (Recha) to farmers and the price for them will be charged later on.

6. The organisation will issue certificates and the goods of only those persons will be taken in Wardha market who have a certificate. A man who brings inferior quality will forfeit his certificate.

7. For the present expenses, a loan of Rs. 500 was arranged through Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

The following was the Central Committee elected:

Sjt. Madhorao Subhane, President; Gangabishanji Bajaj, Vice-President; Radhakishenji Bajaj, Secretary; Venkatrao Gorhe, Joint Secretary; Dadapatel Mahhale, Shiv Narainji and Shri Kishandas Jaju as members.—United Press.

ADVISERS FROM BRITAIN

To Help Indo-British Trade Negotiations.

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The unofficial advisers appointed to assist the Government in respect of negotiations with the United Kingdom are expected to assemble at Simla within a fortnight. They will then sit as an independent body to examine the various data collected by the Government of India and also that replies received from local Governments, commercial and trades bodies. The advisers will be at liberty to keep their own council or seek the help of a secretariat official.

They would prepare a memorandum or make recommendation on which the Government of India would base their preliminary proposition and forward it to his Majesty's Government, who simultaneously would send their side of the case. The advisers would examine London's view and as soon as the two sides scrutinize their respective cases, the two Governments will be able to determine whether scope exists for negotiations by delegations.

If so, the two Governments would nominate their respective delegations, which will negotiate the final stages of the agreement. The scope and venue of the negotiations will be determined largely by the nature of memoranda exchanged. On this matter, the unofficial advisers would, no doubt, be consulted.—A. P.

CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY PLAN

Giant Power Station To Be Built

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

A mammoth electric supply scheme, the first of its kind in India, has been launched by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation to provide for rapidly increasing the electrical load in Calcutta and the suburbs.

Forty-three acres of land has already been acquired on the east bank of the Hooghly river, about 20 miles north of Calcutta and the work is in progress for driving the foundation piles of this super power station.

The ultimate capacity of this new station will be 5,00,000 Kilo watts, which is equivalent to 6,50,000 horse power and the current will be generated at 33,000 volts. A unique feature of this power house will be its turboalternators, each one of which would require 36,000 gallons of water per minute to consume.—United Press.

SAVING OF Rs. 3 3/4 CRORES?

Sequel To New Scale Of Pay On State Rlys.

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

It is understood that a rough saving of about Rs. 3-3/4 crores in State-owned railways and a saving at about Rs. 2-1/2 crores in Civil Departments of the Government of India are expected by the introduction of new scales of pay.

The amount will be gradually worked up to in the course of the next 30 years.—United Press.

Chowpatty Reserve For Children Proposed

Night Lights For Tenants : Municipal Posts For Bombayites Only And Town Planning Also On September Agenda

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation for September will commence on Monday next when among other things the following items also will be considered:

Mr. Muncherji E. Joshi wants only men of Bombay city and the suburbs to be employed in the Municipal service.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker would like a portion of Chowpatty sands entirely reserved for children only.

Mr. P. W. Wagh wants the Tramways and Telephone Company to report whether it would not be possible to compel landlords to keep the main switch running throughout the night for the benefit of the tenants.

Mr. P. W. Wagh will move:

"That the Tramways and Telephone Committee be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner, and report whether it would not be possible to lay down that the landlords of the several buildings, where the main switch of the electric current is switched off at a particular time in the night, should be compelled to keep the main switch running throughout the night, in view of the fact that the present method of switching off the light results in accidents and causes great inconvenience and hardship on the tenants from whom extra rent is being taken by the landlords for electric lights.

Only Bombayites Need Apply

Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi, will move seconded by Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, dated the 17th August 1936:—

That on account of the relative dearth of employment for persons who have their permanent homes in the City and the suburbs, due to the fact that persons ordinarily residing even outside the Bombay Presidency capture venues of employment in the City, in a large proportion and with a view to reducing unemployment amongst the citizens of Bombay who supply the revenue to the Municipality, the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that while admitting persons to Municipal service preference should be given to applicants born in the City of Bombay or the Bombay Suburban District or domiciled in these areas for a period of at least 10 years prior to their entry in Municipal service."

Municipal Press

Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, wants expansion of the municipal press and therefore will move:

That in view of the fact that the Municipal Printing Press is showing a saving in the printing charges of the Municipality and has thus justified its existence as reported by the Commissioner to the Standing Committee, the Commissioner be requested to report on the advisability of extending the Press so as to enable it to undertake further printing, binding, etc., work of the Corporation as far as possible.

Town Planning

The insanitary condition of the city is engaging the attention of the City Fathers for some time past and Mr. M. A. Karanjawala wants to know if a Town Planning Act is possible. He has sent the following proposition:

That with a view to preventing further formation of insanitary areas and with a view to regulating on proper basis the development of the various areas in the City, the Commissioner be requested to prepare and place before the Corporation a proper scheme together with the necessary amendments of the Municipal Act and/or the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, so as to enable the Corporation to acquire and exercise through the Improvements Committee the Town Planning powers.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker will move: "That a portion of the sands at Chowpatty be reserved for children and kept exclusively for their use."

"TALKS OF UNITY FOR POLITICAL ENDS"

Mr. Haq Doubts Jinnah's Methods

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

"All talks of Muslim unity and solidarity for merely political ends are worse than useless.

"It is difficult for us to believe that members of the now-defunct United Muslim Party, now absorbed in Mr. Jinnah's Parliamentary Board, can co-operate, with us or even desire to do so. Their interests are not the interests of the Prajas', for their position and their prestige, their livelihood and their importance are based upon denial of fundamental rights to the masses, whom they have so long exploited."

Thus says Mr. Fuzlul Haq, leader of the Praja Party of Muslims in Bengal, in the course of statement issued to the Press last night in connection with the reported unity among the different Muslim groups in Bengal.

After enunciating the fundamental aims of the Praja Party namely, securing economic betterment of the tillers of soil, Mr. Huq says:

UNITY IN THE AIR

"After Mr. Jinnah had come and unity was very much in the air, final talks about the terms of settlement between the different groups and constitution of Provincial League Parliamentary Board were carried out in my absence and decision taken without common courtesy of even a reference to me.

"I was faced with an accomplished fact when I returned to Calcutta and threatened with that implicit accusation that if I failed to act upto their arrangements the blame for breaking up the unity of Muslims in Bengal would be laid on my shoulders.

WILLING TO CO-OPERATE

"In spite of the indications of antagonism between the United Muslim Party and the All-Bengal Praja Party, we are still prepared to co-operate and co-operate for the sake of the Muslim masses, provided the ideal and programme, which we have set before ourselves, are accepted by the Board as a whole. We shall, therefore, attend the preliminary meeting and find out how far their protestations of loyalty to our ideal are genuine and how far they are prepared to face the trials of self-effacement.

THE REAL TEST

"If we find that they are prepared to subordinate their group and personal interests to those of the masses, we shall be ready to co-operate with them in our endeavour for common good.

"But if we find they are out only after their own interest or if we find talk of their sympathy for masses is mere eye-wash or if we find they want us to join them in order that they may swallow us and destroy the ideal for which we stand, we shall know what to do and may God help us and the masses for whose sake we are fighting against such tremendous odds"—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

GET IN THERE, SMART GUYS--AN' MAKE IT SNAPPY!
THAT'S FOR TRYING TO PULL A FAST ONE!
SMACK
BY THE TIME YOU GET OUT, THERE WON'T BE A CLUE LEFT!
CLICK
LYMAN ANDERSON
WADE! WADE! ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?
8-6
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